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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

O, Happy Family—of Nations!

Berlin Sees Shut Door Open

Paris Stirs to True Elation

Britain Gets U-Boat Finder

Relief Bill Will Build Over

To Profit, Nations Must Lend

THE Family of Nations reacts with tremendous satisfaction to the reparations settlement at Lausanne, as the six inviting powers sign the paper. It is widely prophesied that July 9, 1932, marks the termination of a world financial and economic ordeal and the beginning of genuine peace-making and recovery. It is like the ending of world war and war's aftermath. Statesmanship, after years of stumbling, has at last met its responsibilities. Europe, having done the right thing on reparations, looks to the United States for the right thing, whatever that may prove to be, on war debts. Secretary of State Stimson is ready to receive the separate appeals of 15 nations for reducing debts of $11,000,000,000. The right way about debts—about many things—seems easy of finding now. One-time enemies have forgotten war guilt. Hot hatreds have been buried. A suffering but confident world steps forward to bright times—seeing that its affairs rest now in the delivering hands of friends.

* * *

¶ Berlin, despite a partly dissatisfied press, rejoices that Lausanne has lifted a giant's burden from Germany's shoulders. Moderate circles point out that the Reichsbank and federal railways are again under German control, that a new basis for credit has been established, that the groundwork for new international friendships has been laid. Something Germany has waited 14 years for has suddenly come to pass—the door to economic independence has swung open.

* * *

¶ Paris is not only satisfied but elated. It is pleased because its right to compensation from Germany is recognized, and no political conditions attach to the accord. It is not troubled because a gentleman's agreement makes final ratification wait upon a satisfactory settlement of war debts—since it believes Washington is prepared to do the wisely right thing.

* * *

¶ As France angles for its sunken submarine Promethée, with 60 men aboard, Britain announces an infallible method of locating motionless craft on the ocean floor. No more losing of U-boats, hope Admiralty officers. And few more U-boats to lose—hopes a world that sees promise as well as sense in things that have been soberly said at Geneva.

* * *

¶ Congress prepares to make over the big bill for unemployment and destitution relief. The present $2,100,000,000 measure, over which President Hoover and Speaker Garner deadlocked, is scheduled to vanish by the veto route. Framers of the new bill will give earnest thought to whether the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is to make loans to any but public and quasi-public enterprises. The President said it shouldn't loan to private individuals; the Speaker said it should. And many believe nobody thought it could—but that campaign material must be hammered out while unemployed and destitute wait.

* * *

¶ Peru takes the stage in the South American chorus against Communism. Peruvian Ambassadors propose to Foreign Offices of other Latin countries a concerted move to put the Communist off the continent. Argentina appears at once to favor the idea. Peru can take the lead because it has suffered most. Moscow music sounded no better in Peru than elsewhere, but Moscow men got their opportunity through an offer of aid—they were glad to aid plotters who desired to stand the Government on its ear.

* * *

¶ The University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs learns that the Administration is opposed to any unemployment insurance under federal control. Henry J. Allen brings the recommendation that such insurance must be engineered by the coordination of industry and its beneficiaries. Mr. Hoover tells why he believes the Government should not attempt to handle it—it has emptied the treasury of every nation that has given it a trial.

* * *

¶ World Bank and League experts declare that before the nations can resume making profits from each other they must resume lending each other money. This is how the seeming paradox explains: Recovery depends on export trade and export trade must be stimulated and balanced by foreign loans. It wasn't foreign lending that precipitated the trouble, but only the abuse of it. When lending starts, the creditor gold surplus nations will be able to sell their goods. Even enlightened selfishness seems to say, Give something—if you want to get a lot back.

Calf of Man Utilizes Windmill Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Douglas, Isle of Man

ELECTRICITY, generated by a windmill fitted to one of the old lighthouses on the Calf of Man, will be utilized to modernize the Calf.

The project constitutes one of the smallest electricity schemes in existence, and sees the Calf of Man being developed along up-to-date lines.

The island is already linked up to the mainland by telephone. Many of its buildings are being structurally modernized.

Trenton Gets First Cargo as Deep Sea Port

Arrival of British Ship Marks Culmination of Big Dredging Feat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 9—Having discharged her cargo of 2500 tons of china and ball clay and Cornwall stone, the steamship Bristol City, first transoceanic vessel to come to the port of Trenton, steamed away today on her return voyage. She will stop at Philadelphia and New York to receive cargo for England.

Arrival here of the Bristol City was a gala event in the history of Trenton, for it marked its inauguration as a seaport and crowned with success the 25-year campaign of Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly to bring some of the world's commerce here. As long ago as 1907 Mayor Donnelly, an ardent advocate of a deeper Delaware River and the conversion of Trenton into a port for transatlantic vessels, launched his program for improved water transportation facilities. As a result of his persistent efforts the 20-foot channel was authorized and completed, making the city a port for ships from all parts of the world.

Completion of the deeper channel by the federal authorities was dependent upon the willingness of the city to build adequate marine terminals and distributing facilities, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. The question was submitted to the voters of Trenton in 1929, and was overwhelmingly indorsed. The channel was completed only this spring.

For the towns and cities along the Delaware between Trenton and Philadelphia, the arrival of the Bristol City was likewise a notable occasion. Celebrations were arranged at the water front of all these municipalities.

It was the belief of early settlers of Trenton that in time it would become the most important port on the Delaware, but it was 250 years after the founding of the city before the first ship from abroad came into port here.

Trenton, however, has not lacked its river commerce, for ever since its founding river vessels have plied between here and Philadelphia. Until the railroads had a complete line of passenger transportation from Philadelphia to New York, travelers came in summer to Trenton from Philadelphia by water and then by stagecoach or rail to Perth Amboy, where they boarded another vessel for New York.

At the head of the channel is a bulkhead faced with concrete, 1200 feet in length. This side of the wharf will accommodate three vessels at one time. Back of the bulkhead are two railway sidings, running the entire length of the bulkhead and spanning the tracks are two gantry cranes of 25 tons each.

Texas City Seeks Cut Rate Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Since last winter there has been a growing and articulate demand on the part of the people of Dallas for a reduction in all utility rates. This demand has culminated in lengthy negotiations between the City Council and the Dallas Power & Light Company.

Mr. Hugh Grady, city attorney, said that if the company fails to grant the full $360,000 a year reduction demanded by the city government, he would recommend that the council order a revaluation of the company's properties, now given a book value of $23,600,000.

The company had rejected the city's demand for the $360,000 reduction and offered a maximum $243,000 cut. Officials of the company indicated, however, that they are willing to grant part of the city's demand, that is, a rate reduction that would save $200,000 for consumers whose monthly bills exceed $2.

PERU CLOSES PORTS; REBELS TAKE TOWN

LIMA, Peru, July 9 (AP)—Peru is under a state of siege and several of the important seaports are closed as a result of disturbances yesterday in which a number of civilians were killed and wounded.

The Government attributed the disorders to Communists, but in other quarters it was said that the Aprista opposition was involved. The rebels took the town of Trujillo, driving out a strong military garrison.

SINISTER SHAPE OF SALOON SEEN OVER WET VOTE

Return of Old-Time Barroom Thought Inevitable End of Repeal

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8 — Before prohibition, American city politics were on a saloon basis; today the passage of a repeal plank threatens an immediate return to that basis.

That is an outstanding conviction brought back from Chicago discussions of the rival planks on prohibition of the two big political parties.

Both parties pledged themselves against the return of the saloon. Some of these pledges seem, however, to have been given, tongue in cheek. No wet has yet advocated the return of the saloon. History records, however, that the city political rings found it infinitely easier to keep their control on the saloon basis. Saloons always went hand-in-hand with American city politics. There is every indication that the old partnership would be revived if the saloon were now restored. Delegates from some of the big city blocs at the Chicago conventions indicated as much in private conversations.

In the present drive for an unqualified repeal plank there appears, according to many, to be a political implication of first importance as to the future course of American municipal government. It is from this point of view that the respective Republican and Democratic planks on prohibition and statements of the two presidential candidates are being carefully searched to see what safeguards are proposed against the saloon's return.

Saloons Were in Front Seat

Delegates at Chicago recalled, sometimes jokingly, sometimes regretfully, that the old-time precinct onward political headquarters usually was over a saloon. Saloonkeepers were often ward leaders. No political outing was complete without free kegs of beer from headquarters. The big liquor interests contributed to campaign expenses of everybody, for all parties, for all offices.

Old-style ward leaders have looked back regretfully to that time ever since. If the brewers did not come through with adequate funds in those days there was always plenty of fat money to be made by winking at violations of Sunday closing laws and a variety of other rules and regulations.

The police in many cities made a good thing out of the saloons, too, which helped keep the political forces contented. There were also the profitable sidelines of commercialized vice and gambling. Everybody on the inside benefited.

Restoration of the saloons today would intrench many of the political

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Retreat Started By Bonus Army; 'Reds' Are Routed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9—The Bonus Army is retreating from Washington. Hungry and disheartened, 600 veterans applied yesterday to the Veterans' Administration for tickets home. The congressional bill providing $100,000 for transportation and subsistence en route has been signed by President Hoover.

The veterans' bureau remained open until midnight, while a staff of clerks waited the arrival of ex-soldiers bound for home. No money is turned over to the men until they board the trains. Tickets are handed out at Union Station after credentials have been verified. Seventy-five cents daily food allowance is provided.

The scheduled parade of the radical wing of the Bonus Army fizzled out yesterday. Directed principally by avowed "Reds," it was refused permission to march through the Capitol grounds. Veterans threatened to mob the marchers if demonstrations were attempted.

More than 2000 veterans lined Pennsylvania Avenue. Armed with bricks and cobblestones they waited to "break any parade that would harm the cause of the bonus." When the time came for the march a few more than 100 radicals fell in line.

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THINGS PRESENT

Garden enthusiasts share their experiences in "My Garden Hobby" on the Gardens, Architecture, Home Building page. Miss this feature at your own risk.

"What It Did to the Family" on the Educational page is recommended to all family circles.

Perhaps some of you may wish to reply to B. S. R.'s letter on the Editorial page.

Several words of timely interest appear in today's Word a Day. (This list formerly appeared on Mondays.)

You've read your "Omar Khayyám." Now read something interesting about it in "A Famous Translation" on the Home Forum.

AND THINGS TO COME

The eleventh of each month brings "The World Court Month by Month." News section.

Monday, of course, brings the Children's page. Also Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

Cardiff Seeks to Fire Boilers Of the World's Imagination With Coal From Idle Fields

Every Ton Mined Means Day's Livelihood for 10 Persons—Joint Effort of Britain Needed to Restore Its Second Ranking Industry

How to end the world slump? South Wales, where the decline of the coal industry has brought about an unprecedented situation, is one of the "key" districts in the process of world recovery.

The following is the third of four articles describing the conditions in that area and showing what is being done there and what it is hoped to do to bring back prosperity.

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—"Back to Coal" is the slogan with which this city is seeking to fire the boilers of the world's imagination.

"Do you realize," asks a pamphlet put out by the Back to Coal Movement, "that every ton of coal means work for one day for one miner and at least one other man, or a livelihood for at least 10 persons for one day?"

Coal is still the second largest industry in Great Britain; 219,500,000 tons were raised in the country in 1931; South Wales itself was responsible for 37,000,000 tons.

But in the peak year 1923 the figures were 276,000,000 and 54,250,000, respectively. By 1931 South Wales had lost 34 per cent of its 1913 output, compared with 23 per cent for the rest of the country. Its all-important export trade in 1913, 1930 and 1931 stood at 29,900,000, 22,700,000 and 17,500,000 tons, respectively.

The Back to Coal Movement is trying to bridge the gap by capitalizing the "Buy British" proclivities of the nation, by urging the navy to revert from oil to coal and by the more direct means of preaching the advantages of coal. The onslaught on the Admiralty is somewhat in the nature of a forlorn hope. The other aspects of the campaign are more promising.

Most people when they buy coal, just buy—coal. It is as though they went to a railroad station and asked for a ticket without stating their destination.

Coal has many whims. At Bargoed, the Powell Duffryn Company has two pits within a quarter of a mile of each other. One has to be carefully watched for gas. The other has no gas at all. The amount of volatile matter in Welsh coal varies from about 35 per cent in the east to practically none in the anthracite pits of the west. Each pit, even, has its idiosyncrasies both in regard to the amount and the character of the volatile matter in the coal it produces.

Each type of coal is well-suited to some purposes and ill-suited to others. Consequently, the wise buyer

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PARTY LEADERS ASK SUBSTITUTE BILL ON RELIEF

Back Garner, but Prepare for Veto of Measure in Present Form

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9—With the Senate scheduled today to take up the disputed conference report on the $2,122,000,000 relief bill, Democratic leaders were already looking ahead to its veto by President Hoover, and were engaged in drawing up a substitute measure.

The Democrats in caucus today decided to back Mr. Garner and support the conference report on the bill.

The plan at present appears to be as follows: First, Senate Democrats, joined by a few Republicans, will uphold Speaker Garner in his controversy with President Hoover by approving the conference report and sending it to the President for a veto. There are some Democrats who, like President Hoover, see a lack of wisdom in the bill as it stands at present, with its provision for loans to private individuals, but they are ready to stand behind their vice-presidential candidate, putting the responsibility for quashing the measure on President Hoover.

Republicans Favor Veto Route

Republicans also believe that the simplest way out of the present controversy will be to pass the bill, let the President veto it and then take up a substitute. This procedure, they believe, would be less complicated than sending the measure back to conference to become further entangled in parliamentary difficulties.

Speaker Garner is reported to have stood adamant against modifying his relief stand. Moreover, he further widened the breach with the Administration when he later took the floor and pledged the aid of the Democrats in bringing about a sweeping investigation of the Treasury and Federal Reserve System.

It was President Hoover who insisted that Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds be opened to private enterprises. He, however, believed that the loans should be limited to self-sustaining projections undertaken by reliable corporations and should not be dispersed to individuals.

Appeared in Original Bill

The plan for loans to private industry appeared in the original house bill drawn up by Speaker Garner but there was no limitation of the kind the President advocated. When the Wagner bill was substituted for the Garner bill in the Senate, President Hoover sent his spokesmen to Capitol Hill to urge the loans to private industry.

The Senate Democrats, however, objected that this would be taxing the poor man to aid "big business" and would not support its holding to the Wagner provision for public loans only. When the bill was sent to conference it was agreed that loans to private enterprises should be made if they were not limited to "big business" but were open to the "little fellow" also. It was to this unlimited borrowing that the President objected in his recent statement.

Whether both the President and the Speaker are ready to compromise by adopting the Wagner provision that loans should be made only to public and quasi-public agencies remains to be seen.

WYOMING IN PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 9 (AP)—The battleship Wyoming, which brought President Hoover to Puerto Rico a year ago, dropped anchor yesterday at Ponce, bringing 600 midshipmen on their annual summer cruise.

MOTORCARS TOO FAST FOR ROADS, OFFICIAL SHOWS

Connecticut Man Asserts Makers Can Aid Safety by Lower Speeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9 — A stop, look and listen signal was placed squarely before the motoring public of this State today by Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, commissioner of motor vehicles, who showed that control of excessive speed on highways is going to come through public comprehension that highways today are not designed to carry traffic at 100 miles an hour.

He thinks also that manufacturers who boast of cars which will travel at 100 miles an hour are singing a siren song to which motorists cannot afford to listen, inasmuch as the average driver is incapable of driving at that rate with anything like a reasonable promise of safety.

"Car building," Mr. Stoeckel reminds the public, "has developed machines that will go faster than men can drive them. There isn't any good reason why any manufacturer should ever turn out a car capable of reaching extreme speeds, certainly until highways and operators are more ready for performance than they are now.

"People have been satisfied to learn that their cars will 'do 100, nicely.' They have not wondered if the roads would hold them at that. The latter question can become very important.

"We constantly urge people not to 'exaggerate' their speedy driving. It is as fair to urge manufacturers to abstain from exaggerated production and not to turn out products with statements of speed capacity which make operators itch to drive at rates they have no business aspiring to.

"When highway officials can get together with both operators and manufacturers, we shall have reached a basis of training the public. Pending the time the manufacturers come in with us in this program, we invite operators to get on the side of public safety and discard the idea of whipping their cars for all they are worth."

Gold Mine Blast Reveals Dinosaur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALMA, Colo., July 9—It was just a peculiarly shaped stone knob 700 feet underground in a gold mine near here, and miners hung their caps on it until somebody discovered that the "knob" was a petrified head of a giant prehistoric animal.

The animal is believed to be a genus of Sauropoda, a suborder of dinosaur. The "knob" was discovered about June 20, following a dynamite blast, but it was not until July 3 that the beast was removed from the depths of the mine.

The discovery has added interest in the fact that it is not merely a skeleton but an entire fossilized animal—petrified before even the hide had decomposed. The animal measures about 16 feet long and stands about 6 feet high. It is similar to the dinosaurs in general appearance of head and tail, but has four legs of about equal size.

NICARAGUA NOMINATES

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 9 (By U. P.)—Cheering and fireworks announced the nomination yesterday of Leonardo Arguello and Hildebrando Castellon as the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the governmental faction of the Liberal Party in the November elections.

PACT REVIVES GERMAN HOPES FOR RECOVERY

Extremist Press Finds Fault, However, With Concessions Made

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 9—The door to economic independence before which Germany has waited 14 years swings open as the result of the Lausanne Reparations Conference.

From Germany's shoulders a giant burden has been removed and great uncertainties lifted. It is looking forward to starting on a new road to permanent economic recovery, although much of the extreme press is protesting against Germany's concessions.

At the same time a vigorous effort will be made to follow economic concessions by attempts to obtain absolution of a war guilt charge and equality in armament—political demands which produced grave complications in Lausanne.

Moderate circles point out that a new basis for German credit has been established. Germany regains control of the Reichsbank and the federal railways, which have been under foreign dictation during the Dawes and Young plans. The groundwork is also laid for "new international friendships" in which Germany hopes to witness coöperation in a world economic conference. Hope is expressed that this may enable abandonment of "economic self-sufficiency," tendencies which have been shackling foreign trade.

Depends on Reichstag

German ratification of the Lausanne agreement depends on the action of the new Reichstag which will be elected July 31. The Fascists who are expected to make heavy gains are among those most vigorously opposing any additional payments. Fascist and Nationalist circles are emphasizing that the elections should produce a government which will take a strong stand in giving Germany fulfillment of "peace in honor."

Meanwhile well-informed observers are asking whether there will be repercussions on the present Cabinet before the elections result in Fascist disapproval over the extent of German concessions.

The Vossiche Zeitung, Liberal paper, welcomes the agreement as a proof that common sense, good will and international coöperation still exist. The process of destruction which has hitherto gripped political, economic, social and cultural life has been stemmed, it declares. "Payments have been so arranged that neither material nor spiritual recovery of the German people will be seriously endangered."

The Lokalanzeiger, Nationalist organ, reiterates the view that only

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'Finder' May Block Use of Submarine As War Weapon

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 9—An infallible method of locating submarines is reported to be in the hands of the British Admiralty, according to information published here today.

Such is the efficiency of the instrument that six submarines sent out recently on a roving commission 24 hours before two flotillas of destroyers are stated to have all been found within six hours, though lying motionless on the bed of the sea.

It is claimed the invention will render the submarine useless in warfare unless the detector properties of the instrument can be nullified. All attempts to interfere with its functioning are said to have been completely unsuccessful so far.

LAUSANNE'S ACTION REGARDED AS WAY TO TRADE REVIVAL

Next Move Expected to Be Debt Adjustment With United States

GERMANY'S BONDS RISE ON MARKET

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9—A major barrier to world recovery has been removed by the Lausanne agreement on reparations, in the opinion of observers here. The next move is expected to bring the final question of post-war financial adjustment direct to the United States.

Germany has settled its indebtedness to the allies at the rate of about one cent to the dollar. The question asked here is at what rate Europe will finally settle its present $11,261,176,000 debt to the United States.

This problem has already raised a new cry against debt cancellation or revision in Congress, while the Department of State maintains silence except to reaffirm the previous attitude taken by President Hoover which has been in the nature of approval of the reopening of the debt settlements.

In the meantime, however, in financial circles satisfaction over the course of events is manifest. German bonds have shot up in the market; the Young plan 5½s have risen and so have the Dawes plan 7s. This means for one thing that Americans who invested money in those bonds will find their fortunes enhanced after a long period of dropping values.

Return of Hidden Funds

For another, it means that German funds hidden abroad will now return home, greatly strengthening Germany's financial strength, for a third settlement which cuts Germany free from a staggering burden of debts strengthens the position of American investments in that country, estimated to run in long and short term obligations, to well over $2,000,000,000.

Unofficial reports indicate that the whole new agreement may be dependent on an unwritten understanding among the five chief creditors of Germany, that the present step is dependent on a scaling down of war debts by the United States.

This raises a momentous problem for Americans, probably not likely to come up finally until after the election. It is a problem that the President cannot decide alone, but must approach with the consent of Congress. It is the question of how far the United States is prepared to go in revising European war debts, in view of European revision of reparations.

Connection Not Recognized

Officially, the Administration has never recognized the connection between the two. But after the visit here of the then Premier of France, M. Pierre Laval, President Hoover indicated that if Europe solved the reparations problem it could turn to the United States for debt revision.

The new move apparently solves the reparations problem. A war reparation payment originally assessed at $64,000,000,000 has been reduced, after 13 years, to about $750,000,000. Europe still owes $11,250,000,000 to the United States, however. President Hoover, in a special message to Congress Dec. 10, 1931, urged reconsideration of the war debts in the light of debtor capacity to pay. Debts were originally funded on "capacity to pay."

Since then world commodity values have declined so that the debt bears much more heavily on debtors. "It is

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Accord on Reparations Termed Real 'End of World War'

'WAR GUILT' CLAUSE STILL UNSETTLED

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., July 9—Germany and its creditors today signed the treaty of Lausanne ending reparations and opening a new political and economic era. All responsible opinion here is justifiably saying that the World War ended today.

Last night in a momentous plenary session, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald of Britain, M. Edouard Herriot of France, and Capt. Franz von Papen of Germany, pledged their respective Governments to the new "spirit of Lausanne." And this morning at the signing ceremony Mr. MacDonald, whose guiding hand more than any other has brought success, reminded the conference that it isn't merely the ending of an old chapter but the beginning of a new one which is now achieved.

There were few references to the United States in the final speeches, but America is in everybody's thought because ratification of the Lausanne treaty depends upon Washington's action toward its European debtors.

This realization has guided the conference since the French made public assurances received from the United States on June 28 indicating that complete cancellation of reparations was opposed by Washington because America feels compelled to ask for some payment on debts.

War Guilt Action Avoided

Of nations here the German delegation feels the least pleased. Though reparations are ended the Nationalist Reich had demanded annulment of the war guilt clause of the Versailles treaty. The final declaration, which introduces the treaty of Lausanne, goes a long way toward this. Indeed, if the German interpretation that reparations are based solely upon the war guilt charge is correct, then removal of payments implies removal of the charge. But the French would not agree to a statement in so many words. The declaration contains several clauses aimed directly at war guilt.

One is "to create a new order permitting establishment and development of confidence between nations in a mutual spirit of reconciliation, collaboration and justice." Its key word is justice, for the Germans claim this morally absolves them from war guilt. Moreover, the declaration continues to stress the end of reparations, which can alone assure peace, and expresses hope for fresh achievements in the economic and political spheres.

Through these important political statements and in the terms of the financial arrangment Germany has won wide satisfaction. Whether it will be enough to preserve Chancellor von Papen from the effects of Nazi attacks in Berlin is still open to considerable doubt.

Economic Lines Followed

The nature of the arrangement with Germany follows purely economic lines. The Bank for International Settlements becomes the key to the financial institution of the world in handling German bonds amounting to 3,000,000,000 gold marks when the market will support them at 90 per cent of their value.

The general impression is that after the three-year interval has passed Germany will certainly have recovered enough to support the bonds. But their issue is likely to be connected closely with the arrangement of European creditors with Washington.

Perhaps the bond issue will be handed over to America or some financial substitution take place to satisfy the United States with a similar lump sum payment. Though the German bonds are for a European reconstruction fund all of the specifications about such use are left blank, thus giving reason to think that the arrangement with Washington will govern the whole proceeding.

The Lausanne subsidiary agreements are equally business-like. The non-German reparations problem which is completely connected with the budgets of eastern European states must have long study and M. George Theunis of Belgium has been placed in charge of these deliberations.

Labors of the Briand committee for European union, now dormant for a year, are revived and gain much more hopefull prospects than ever before by the agreement for a new committee to examine the financial and agricultural problems. M. Georges Bonnet, French finance expert, heads this committee.

Many Issues on Agenda

Provisions for a world economic conference under charge of the League of Nations but not necessarily meeting at Geneva (by this last phrase the susceptibilities of Washington are preserved) are fully set out. Price levels, currency question, tariffs and barriers are all on the agenda. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Britain and the United States are to undertake preparatory work with the help of League experts and the Bank for International Settlements.

To all these provisions might be added a thousand words describing symptoms of an entente between France, Germany and Britain abundantly evident at two plenary sessions. M. Herriot, for instance, ad-

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General Feeling of Elation Sweeps France, Which Sees Clear Sky Ahead

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 9—France is not only satisfied, but elated at the reparations settlement signed at Lausanne today; satisfied first of all because there are no political conditions attached to the accord.

It is pleased also because its right to compensation payment is recognized and it is happy that the tangled skein of reparations, as vexatious to France as to the rest of the world, has been eliminated leaving the way cleared for the beginning of the economic reconstruction of Europe.

Elation which is felt over the agreements has been extended by reports published here today that the United States has let it be known that it is willing to discuss the question of war debts with any nation desiring to do so. The French press has united in stressing the importance of the "gentlemen's agreement" at Lausanne under which the accord is not to be ratified until a satisfactory settlement has been reached with the United States along the same lines as the Lausanne accord.

High hopes are entertained here that the United States will conclude such settlements. The general sentiment in the nation finds expression in a statement published in a financial journal today by M. Henri Beranger, Senator, who concluded the Franco-American debt settlement in 1926:

"Let us thank our delegation for having clung to a final payment.

"It is on the basis of this sum that Europe will be able to liquidate its debts to America," M. Beranger says. "Americans didn't want cancellation. They let it be known in time they didn't favor a clean slate."

Recalling that President Hoover told M. Pierre Laval, former Premier, to first conclude an agreement in Europe, then come back and talk to the United States, M. Beranger says this now has been done, and he concludes that "there is no doubt that from these talks will come expected European-American liquidation."

The press is practically unanimous in praising Premier Herriot for his part in the conference. One or two of the more conservative writers, notably Pertinax in Echo de Paris, regret that he did not demand more from Germany. But enthusiastic approval of his policy is so widespread as to make it appear certain that he will receive the indorsement of the Chamber of Deputies when he lays the result of the conference before it next week.

MASSACHUSETTS TAX DISBURSEMENT LOWER

There will be a decided falling off in the distribution of state taxes to towns and cities this year, according to Mr. Henry F. Long, Massachusetts tax commissioner. The reduction in the amount to be paid the City of Boston from $8,534,088.97 last year to $6,050,428.30 is cited.

Under the state law, cities and towns receive revenue from taxes paid to the State by various large corporations and banks in addition to certain reimbursements made annually by the State to municipalities. The lower the receipts from the state, the higher will be the municipal tax rate. Every town and city sustained reductions. Cambridge, second in line to Boston, dropped down from more than $1,000,000 in 1931 to slightly less than $800,000 this year.

U. S. GROUP OFF TO CONGRESS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Thirty Nations to Meet in Rio de Janeiro for Discussion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 9—The official United States delegation to the World's Sunday School Convention, a meeting of more than 2500 leaders and teachers from 30 nations and six continents which will gather in Rio de Janeiro on July 25, left New York today on the Munson Liner, American Legion.

Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, general secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, headed the group, which includes Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University; Mrs. Henry van Kleeck Gillmore, a member of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church; Dr. Minot C. Morgan, copastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; Miss Mary Dennis-ton of the department of religious education of the Greater New York Feleration of Churches; Dean Luther A. Weigle of the Yale divinity school, and the Rev. William R. Leslie, pastor of the St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brookline, Mass. About 500 men and women, many of whom have already left this country, will represent the United States at the convention.

Practically every phase of religious education in its national and international aspects will be considered at the convention, which will continue through July 31. Every nation taking part in the deliberations will submit a report of its work in the field.

The opening session will be called to order by Dr. Weigle, chairman of the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association, which is conducting the convention. Among those who will welcome the visiting delegates will be the Rev. Galdino Moreira, president of the Brazil Sunday School Union; Mr. Jose L. Braga Jr., chairman of the convention committee, and a representative of the Brazilian Government yet to be designated. The responses will be by Dr. Charles Anderson, representing Africa; the Rev. Chester S. Miao, China; the Rev. C. J. R. Price, Australia; the Rev. Eduardo H. Moreira, Europe; Bishop Juan E. Battonini, South America, and Dr. W. C. Pearce, North America.

A World Council of Youth, attended by a selected group of not more than 100 young persons under the guidance of Dr. George Stewart, of Stamford, Conn., will be held coincident with the main sessions. The last two sessions will be extended to provide for an enlarged convocation for the young people of Brazil.

A convention chorus of 500 voices directed by Prof. H. Augustine Smith, of Boston University, will be a feature of the evening sessions.

Reduced Realty Valuation Urged In Massachusetts

Tax values on real estate must be reduced in accordance with decreased earning power of property, Mr. John T. Burns, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, stated today. There was no reluctance on the part of cities and towns to increase the valuation of real estate as it became more valuable during the boom years, he declared, so the reverse action should now be taken.

While real estate has shrunk in value 25 per cent in the last three years, he said, there has been no reduction in valuation. This reduction must, he said, be achieved without increasing the tax rate.

He urged that cities and towns reduce their budgets. This reduction, it was indicated, should constitute municipal employees' pay cuts. Such reductions are in fair accord with the prevalent reductions in the incomes of business and labor, in his opinion.

Interest charges on first mortgage money on real estate, he declared, should drop back to 5 per cent where it was in former days before the "big wind" catapulted the rates to 7 per cent. Pointing out that the rates have already dropped to 6 per cent, he said another point reduction was essential in view of decreased real estate revenue. The banks could weather the reduction, he asserted, by reducing the interest rates on bank deposits, which rates represent the "one spot that has not felt any sign of the depression."

Two Boston Police Horses Are Off For Long Vacation on Methuen Farm

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Traffic Officer Patrick McGrath Holding Hippo at His Right and King Michael at His Left.

Clack of the hoofs of two Boston Police Department horses over the pavements of the city were heard for the last time yesterday when they jogged up the cobblestone driveway leading to the headquarters of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention to Cruelty to Animals.

Stripped of their saddles on which they had carried members of the traffic division for more than 10 years, they were beginning a journey which will end at the society's vacation farm for horses at Methuen where they will spend the rest of their days in the green pasturelands and de luxe box stalls of the home.

Two policemen of the traffic department brought the horses, King Michael and Hippo, to the society's stable and officially handed them over to Dr. Francis H. Rowley. The parting was brief and impressive. Sergt. Edward Cain, in charge of the Boston police stables, said that King Michael was one of the most faithful and dependable horses he had known.

King Michael has been doing traffic duty in the vicinity of Station 16. He is 18 years old and has been the only thoroughbred horse in the police stables. He is an imported Irish hunter and jumper. Hippo is just "a good American saddle horse," Sergeant Cain explained, but his record of service has been noteworthy. His great delight was in handling fire crowds, and when the gongs of the engines rang, Hippo always was alert and ready for the saddle. King Michael has been a great favorite with the school children. His beat included the entrance to a large school and while doing duty there he made friends with all the boys and girls.

Sergeant Cain seemed to hesitate before turning the halter over to the stableman. "Well, Mike, old boy, I sure hate to see you go," he remarked as he gave him a final pat with his gloved hand. But it will not be the last time he will see King Michael for he plans to visit the pensioned horse at his new home.

The society's farm has five pastures. All are rich with grass and clover. Each pasture has a watering station and a shelter. In winter, the horses are provided with individual box stalls, and all the oats they want. Dr. Rowley explained that the home is maintained entirely free to those horse owners who cannot afford to give their horses a vacation. During the summer months, an offer is extended to owners of the city to give their horses a week at the home. Oftentimes, he said, a work horse never has seen a real pasture.

Irish Separatists Link Their Cause With Indian Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, July 9—Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, leader of the Indian Congress Party, and former Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly, was on the platform but significantly refrained from speaking at a meeting of Irish extremists last night, at which an attempt was made to link the Irish and Indian separatist movements.

The speakers included Mme. Gonne McBride, one of the uncompromising Sinn Feiners, who refuses to accept the validity of the present Free State Government.

A resolution adopted at the meeting pledged support to the people of India in their "struggle for complete independence and separation from England," and warned against acceptance of "so-called dominion status." The resolution concluded that Irish Republicans and Indians "should therefore be linked together to form a united front" against England.

Meanwhile Irish creameries, apprehensive of a possible tariff on Irish butter entering England, are taking steps immediately to transfer all available supplies of butter to cold storage in England. But hopes that an economic war over the land annuity dispute will be averted have been increased now that the Free State delegation for the Ottawa Economic Conference which sailed from Belfast yesterday has actually left the country.

Old Maryland Law Helping Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9—Unemployment relief in Baltimore County has been taken over by the Board of County Commissioners and will be applied henceforth in the form of technical pensions of food, clothing and money. Provision for this is made in a Maryland statute which has never been called into use.

The step was taken when the funds available for the operation of the Children's Aid Society became exhausted, leaving 450 families to be cared for. At a meeting on Thursday the County Commissioners organized a board of trustees of the poor to handle the new pension, the board to serve without pay and to be limited for the month of July to an expenditure of $6000. The amounts to be doled out in succeeding months will be determined by changing conditions.

The Children's Aid Society, continuing to function by means of funds provided to cover its ordinary needs by the Community Fund of Baltimore, will recommend deserving families to the board of trustees for their approval. This will be the first time in the history of the State that a direct pension of this sort has been given out, although weekly appropriations in excess of $75,000 are now being made from the Baltimore city treasury to care for the unemployed of the city.

Drys Urge Hoover Restate Attitude

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 9—Urging President Hoover not to depart from the stand which he has maintained in the past for prohibition and law enforcement, the united dry organizations in Illinois have asked the Chief Executive to restate this stand in his speech accepting the Republican nomination.

This action was taken July 8 by the Illinois Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment. The telegram which was sent to the President by Mr. Arthur Barnhart, president of the conference, following adoption of the resolution which authorized the action, was as follows:

"Illinois Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment representing 32 organizations whose membership exceeds 1,000,000 takes this opportunity to urge you most earnestly to express yourself as you have in the past for the continuance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in your speech of acceptance."

Paraguay Described as Seat Of South American Communism

Dr. Inman Points at Uruguay's Control as Means for Holding Soviet Doctrines in Check

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 8—Uruguay's control over the communistic element of that country was cited yesterday by Dr. Samuel G. Inman, Columbia University, as a means for holding in check the doctrines of Russian Sovietism in Latin America.

Lecturing before the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic American Affairs at the George Washington University here, Dr. Inman, quoting from a letter by former President Baltazar Bruni of Paraguay, said that in the Paraguayan legislature but two Communists held office.

This small representation he attributed to Paraguay's efforts toward reforms tending to lessen the sufferings of the poor, the provision whereby labor received its just rights by law, and the privilege of all persons to openly discuss whatever topics that appealed.

Paraguay, Dr. Inman explained, was the seat of the communistic movement in South America. Through the student body of the various Latin-American universities its spread had been rapid. Chile, he pointed to as a country where the impetus was, for the moment, running beyond control, and warned that "unless the nation put into effect an active social-reform movement there was small chance for the return of normalcy."

That Communism had entered the ranks of the students of the South American republics, Dr. Inman declared was evident. How far the radical doctrines of Soviet Russia had penetrated he was not prepared to say, although he believed that only by the lifting of the burdens of oppression from the poor could its ultimate acceptance be avoided.

The student movement as a major force on the continent and a protest against the "old order of things" had been growing since 1916, he explained. The movement started within the universities in protest against reactionary and dilatory faculties. It rapidly acquired a broader significance, the force being directed toward social service in an effort to raise the cultural level of the masses, and toward international considerations.

Social rather than capitalistic reforms, he said, were behind the movement. This had resulted in the revolutions of the last three years. To date he believed that no satisfactory results had been obtained, yet the movement must remain the battering ram to be used against the archaic labor and land issues handed down from the past.

In the conflicting international currents which assail Latin America four "Pans" are bidding for adoption, he thought. These he described as Pan-Americanism which binds the southern countries to the United States with mutual industrial advantages; Pan-Latin Americanism which calls for a union of all American nations outside of Canada and the United States; Pan-Hispanism which binds the young Iberian nations of America through cultural and historical bonds to Spain and Portugal; and Pan-Latinism which enlarges the circle beyond the Iberians to include France and Italy, countries which, through immigration and culture, have had such large influence.

Today the greatest issue before Latin America Dr. Inman said is whether or not it will turn from its dominant philosophy of individualism, universality, and indifference to success, and adopt the modern industrial program of mass production, standardization of life, and measurement of persons by their business ability.

SOVIET UNION OPENS SCHOOL FOR GUIDES

To meet one of the largest tourist seasons the Soviet Union has ever known, special training schools for guides have been opened in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tiflis and Odessa, according to the United States representative of the Soviet State Travel Bureau, Intourist, Inc.

The regional training schools are supplements to the regular College of Guides, established five years ago. At the central school the guides take an intensive three-year course in history, economics, geography, ethnology, art, and foreign languages, especially English.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Esplanade concert, direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler, Charles River Esplanade, Chestnut Street and Embankment Road, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Lied Ist Aus," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3. Program as follows:

Cavatina, from "Oberon" ..... Carl M. von Weber
Old King Cole ..... Old English Folk Song
Hymns:
Abide with me (Eventide) ..... William M. Monk
Hark, hark my Soul (Pilgrims) ..... Henry Smart
Klokke Roeland (Bourden Bell in the Carillon at Ghent, Belgium) ..... De Stoop
Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
On the Banks of Allan Water ..... Horn
Rustic Song ..... Schumann
Romance, Op. 44 ..... Rubinstein
Confidence de Fleurs ..... Mendelssohn

Esplanade concert, direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler, Charles River Esplanade, Chestnut Street and Embankment Road, 8.

EVENTS MONDAY

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Radio Technicians Guild.

Children's Museum of Boston: Showing of motion picture, "Harvesters of the Deep," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; woodcuts of the Far East, to June 30; British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Stefano della Bella; prints by Goya; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; designs in color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—General summer display.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Heiman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

POND CREEK POCAHONTAS COMPANY

In June Pond Creek Pocahontas Company mined 100,670 tons of coal, compared with 110,352 tons in May and with 109,002 tons in June, 1931.

Blueberry Study To Aid in Maine Promotion Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 9 — A state-wide survey of Maine's best blueberry growing regions is being sponsored by the agricultural experimental station and county farm bureaus in an effort to determine the most suitable section of the State for an elaborate development of Maine's blueberry industry which in normal times amounts to approximately $1,000,000 a year.

The survey is being conducted in the form of a contest in which any Maine resident may participate under conditions presented by the department of agriculture.

The rules provide that all clusters of berries submitted are to become the property of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station and the station will have the right to remove part or all of the plants selected and shall be entitled to obtain propagating wood from selected high-bush plants for experimental purposes. Contestants are urged to record accurately the location of blueberry specimens submitted.

The survey is similar to one conducted in Washington County in 1928, when 231 specimens were submitted. The station points out that the important New Jersey blueberry industry was developed from six plants obtained in a similar search in that State a number of years ago. These original plants have been cross-bred and new varieties have been introduced which are said to have been superior to anything previously known.

Bees' Convention Holds Up Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me., July 9 — Bees are conventional—at least they went conventional Wednesday when they decided, now that the Democratic and Republican conventions are over, to hold one of their own. And so they assembled on the Vaughn drawbridge here just as the drawtender was about to close the structure. There were hundreds of delegates and the buzzing was even more pronounced than that of the Chicago conventions.

Motorists waited and wondered why the bridge didn't close. The busy bees were holding up their business. Whether the drawtender was "listening in" on the bee planks and platforms or whether it was for other reasons, the bridge was not closed for several minutes. Perhaps he was awaiting a demonstration for a candidate.

However, by slow manipulation, the bridge was finally closed and in an informal caucus the bees decided to adjourn, as did the motorists, in the direction they were bound.

HARVARD SUMMER CLASS OFF

Harvard summer school enrollment totaled 1918 or about 500 less than last year, it was announced at University Hall this morning. A few additional enrollments are to be expected, but these are allowed only with the consent of the director and upon payment of an additional fee.

'Third Party' Men Make Economics Leading Issue

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9 (AP)—With a platform designed to cure the country's economic defects, delegates of the League for Independent Political Action, assembled here today.

Formation of a formidable "third party" in national politics, as a means of accomplishing the league's objectives, was one of the prime topics of the convention discussion. Leaders said the group probably would endorse Mr. Norman E. Thomas, the Socialist candidate for President, but would stand on its own platform.

The platform calls for:

The six-hour working day for federal employees without reduction in wages.

An increase in progressive rates of income and inheritance taxes so that all incomes over $5,000,000 and estates over $100,000,000 will be taxed 75 per cent in the top bracket.

An immediate 25 per cent reduction in the Hawley-Smoot tariff rates, and an international conference to accomplish reductions in world tariffs, reciprocity agreements and eventual free trade.

Public control of coal, oil, railroads and similar public utilities.

Transformation of the federal Department of Labor "from a bureau of propaganda and deportation into a public agency serving the interests of labor."

Free labor exchanges.

Unemployment insurance and old age pensions.

Abolition of child labor.

Federal appropriations of not less than $250,000,000 a year for direct relief, and of three to five million dollars for "useful public works."

Tile Manufacture Developing in Cuba

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Spanish and Cuban heroes of history and fiction are being made to live again in a new medium as Cuba's rapidly developing industry, the manufacture of glazed tile, is perfected.

Builders in the New World, who for centuries turned to the old country for the tile that is so integrally a part of the intricate architecture of the Spanish Americas, now look to their own artisans. Eleven small factories in Havana are developing a guild of craftsmen who are making historic tile with the skill of the medieval artisan.

The exploits of Christopher Columbus on his voyages form one of the most popular themes for portrayal by Cuban tile makers. A series of pictures depicting the adventures of Don Quixote also has struck the popular fancy. Nor are United States heroes neglected as many tiles display the strong lines of the face of George Washington and the Rough Rider hat and wide smile of Theodore Roosevelt.

'TEAKETTLE ECONOMY' OF WOMEN CITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 9—Women have been serving an apprenticeship with the family budgets that qualifies them to administer the various governmental budgets, according to Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, speaking recently at the fifty-ninth annual assembly of the Chautauqua Institution.

Teakettle economy has, in her opinion, given to women a practical training that makes them the logical pilots of economic rehabilitation. Already the business and professional women have carried their instinct to methodize and plan into larger spheres, she indicated. If these women were to be consulted in the economic recession they would have, she asserted, a well-thought-out plan for the reduction of budgets.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	84	Montreal	64	76
Bismarck	64	88	Nantucket	68	72
Boston	69	76	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	66	66	New York	70	80
Calgary	38	60	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Charleston	80	92	North Platte	72	92
Chicago	68	78	Philadelphia	74	84
Cincinnati	70	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	104
Denver	68	94	Pittsburgh	66	74
Eastport, Me.	54	56	Portland, Me.	64	64
Hatteras	82	88	Raleigh	74	92
Honolulu, T.H. (7p.m. July 8)	76	82	St. Louis	72	88
Helena, Mont.	52	86	St. Paul	70	86
Huron, S. D.	72	88	Salt Lake City	72	92
Jacksonville	80	94	San Francisco	58	74
Kansas City	78	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	86
Key West	84	90	Seattle	56	72
Los Angeles	62	78	Tampa	84	92
Memphis	82	90	Washington	74	84
Miami, Fla.	86	92	Wichita, Kan.	76	92
			Williston, N.D.	62	90

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 9.
B—Maximum July 8.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Saturday, 4:14 p. m.; Sunday, 4:33 a. m. Height of tides, 9.3 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

HIKING INTEREST IS INCREASING IN CONNECTICUT

Trail Building in State Results in More Than 200 Miles of Paths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Trail building experience gained in New Hampshire and Vermont has served Connecticut so well that in approximately 2½ years the State has risen to a front rank among the New England States as a hiking center.

Under the leadership of Mr. Figar L. Heermance, chairman of the trails committee, Connecticut Forest and Park Association, more than 200 miles of hiking paths have been cleared and maintained within that time. When the work started in 1929 Connecticut had only 19 miles of recognized trails.

Mr. Heermance not only has had several years experience in trail building in New Hampshire but he started constructing footpaths near his summer camp on Mt. Carmel, eight miles north of New Haven, about seven years ago.

He and his children built around the camp several miles of hiking paths which now are part of the Quinnipiac Trail, one of the most used paths of the Connecticut system.

Forest Preservation

It was through Mr. Heermance that the Connecticut Forest and Park Association became interested in hiking paths as a means to further forest preservation.

As a result, when the association, of which Mr. Theodore S. Woolsey is president, decided in 1929 to make trail construction one of its activities, Mr. Heermance was engaged as chairman of the six-member committee in charge of the work.

His task of forming a program of trail building and of continuing the work has been eased somewhat by the enthusiastic backing afforded him by Mr. Robert M. Ross, secretary and forester of the association.

For several years Mr. Ross was connected with construction of the Long Trail in Vermont, where he was state forester for seven years. He laid out the Mt. Pico section of the trail, considered by trail experts as the best graded division of the Green Mountain State's "footpath in the wilderness."

With these two men as a nucleus the trails committee has been able swiftly to formulate its plans which are built around the idea of localizing the work and encouraging each section of the State to develop systems of side trails and round-trip walks to meet local needs.

The committee has appointed local chairmen in charge of each section of which there are now 13. These chairman are left to make their own plans and to carry on the work in their own way according to the general standards set up by the committee.

Named After Indian Tribes

To add color and romance to the trails, the committee has gathered Indian legends and historical data concerning the section through which each path runs. Also each path is named for the Indian tribe which inhabited the district, such as the Quinnipiac Trail near New Haven.

Typical of the men carrying on the local work in Connecticut is Mr. Ned K. Anderson, in charge of the Housatonic district through which the Appalachian Trail is being constructed.

Although as a farmer he is kept extremely busy, he finds time as a Scoutmaster to direct his troop in the trail work. The section over which Mr. Anderson has charge is somewhat larger than others in Connecticut but the association is allowing him to continue as he and his Scouts desire to have the pleasure of building the entire Connecticut section of the Maine-to-Georgia path.

Connecticut, according to Mr. Heermance, is fortunate in having its wild areas close to its manufacturing centers, thus providing a wilderness retreat for a vast number of persons. Only short bus or train rides are necessary to carry a hiker to the best tramping districts, an advantage not possessed by most New England States.

The association's plans for the future call for approximately 25 hikes each 10 miles in length and each near a large population center.

At present, however, trail construction has aroused interest in hiking so tremendously in such cities as New Haven and Bristol that the trail builders are not able to keep ahead of the demand, Mr. Heermance avers. Within a year after a trail is completed a thousand persons have tramped over it, he said.

New Curriculums Urged in Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A complete reorganization of the curriculum of South Carolina schools to more effectively meet the requirements of the individual student will be recommended to a special state committee on curriculum at its next meeting here by Mr. McT. Daniel, state director of school curricula.

Mr. Daniel's plan covers a five-year program, the twofold purpose of which is:

"To produce courses of study composed of teaching units so placed in the organization of both the elementary and secondary schools that the abilities, aptitudes, interests, habits and ideals of the pupils may be properly recognized and developed; and

"To encourage and to aid teachers in their professional desire to improve classroom instruction in meeting the needs of individual pupils."

Memphis Packet Quits; Air Mail Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9—A story of progress and of romance that is gone is tersely related in two bulletins posted at Memphis post office. They are:

"During the first year of Memphis air mail service, ending June 15, more than 12,000 pounds of mail passed through this office, representing 553,000 letters and parcels shipped via air."

And—

"The Memphis to Maydee mail boat route, last river packet mail service on the Mississippi, will close half a century of continuous service with today's shipment."

Senate Debates Home Loan Part Of Hoover Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9 — The Couzens amendment to the Home Loan Bank Bill was adopted Wednesday in the Senate by a majority of only two votes and has thrown the whole question of this important Hoover reconstruction proposal into confusion.

The amendment by Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan was admittedly hostile in intent and was intended to reopen discussion of the subject with the possibility of defeating the measure. The substitute proposal, adopted 34 to 32, would make the new agency for home loans draw its funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, rather than from a special system of home loan banks, which, under the Hoover plan, would have been set up, one each, in the 12 federal reserve districts.

The Senate continued debate on the measure yesterday with prospect that the Couzens substitute proposal would come up for reconsideration. The Couzens amendment sets aside $400,000,000 of the Finance Corporation funds for use by a proposed division of home loans in that corporation.

Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, majority floor leader and sponsor of the measure, argued that such a sum would be "only a drop in the bucket" and further that the situation required a permanent agency on an independent basis. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it is pointed out, will probably close down after the period of the present emergency. On the other hand Mr. Couzens argued that little of the money to be provided under the Watson bill would ever reach the independent home owner. He asserted the loaning agencies would pay off their indebtedness and absorb the loans available through the Home Loan Banks.

Old Tree Search Linked With Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — William Penn loved the shady woodlands around the old meeting house at Jordan's in England—and he loved the great forest of his own "Penn's Woods," where its great trees crowded to the water's edge at the confluence of the Delaware and the Schuylkill. It was 250 years ago when he first saw them, but still, here and there, the actual trees which he saw are still growing—a link between past and present.

As part of the William Penn 250th anniversary celebration Dr. Edward E. Wildman, director of science education in the Philadelphia public schools, and the schools committee on Penn Memorials are counting these surviving trees. About 75 have been located already.

The "Salem Oak," in the grounds of the Friends Meeting House at Salem, N. J., is one of the trees already famous. A detachment of Revolutionary soldiers added to its fame by camping under it. Dr. Wildman is of the opinion that it was fully grown when Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Several other trees which have been living for at least 250 years are to be found beside other Friends Meeting Houses. There is one at Merion, another at Haverford and still others at Fallsington and Crosswicks. William Penn himself attended the Merion and Haverford meetings and must have passed by the trees shading the grounds of the meeting houses.

CHICAGO TAXPAYERS FORM CIVIC BUREAU

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 8—As a means of providing taxpayers more effective assistance in guarding against wasteful public expenditure, two of Chicago's long-established civic organizations, the Civic Federation and the Bureau of Public Efficiency, have merged into the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency.

The purpose of the organization was outlined as follows: "To provide a citizen agency for promoting efficiency and economy in the organization and management of public business, for guarding against wasteful expenditure of public funds and excessive taxes and for furnishing the public with accurate information concerning governmental revenues and expenditures."

LOW INTEREST RATE URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 9 (AP)—Petitions addressed to local banks asking for a reduction in mortgage interest rates and a moratorium on demands for principal payments will be forwarded to the banks immediately with several hundred signatures, and still more signatures will be sought on more petitions. The movement is sponsored by several prominent business men and large property owners. In justice to the banks it is suggested in the petitions that they reduce proportionately the rate of interest paid on deposits.

BUSINESS MEN SEEK TO AID IN WORLD ISSUES

Peace and Plenty Object of Permanent International Group

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9 (AP)—The belief that business men can do more to bring about prosperity and a better understanding among nations than diplomats can has led Mr. Richard Washburn Child to call a meeting here to make plans for a permanent international conference in Newport.

Mr. Child, former United States Ambassador to Italy, has invited Chinese, Japanese and American representatives to gather here Sunday afternoon. The primary purpose will be to promulgate better relations between China, Japan and the United States and if the gathering proves a success Mr. Child said he would look forward to a major conference with a larger representation.

The meeting Sunday will be attended by representatives of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the South Manchuria Railway, Mitsubishi and Mitsui, two of the largest trading firms in the Far East, and representatives of the financial and business interests of America. Mr. Silas Strawn, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce, was named among those Mr. Child said he hoped would be present.

In explaining his purpose in calling the meeting, Mr. Child said it was his opinion that the business men of the world could do far more than diplomats in bringing prosperity and a better understanding to nations. "The trend of the world in the next 10 years," he said, "will be away from attempts at political cooperation by paper, and will go toward the weaving by those interested of an economic fabric of prosperity and peace on the basis of mutual interest. This is practical idealism."

Pact Revives German Hopes for Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

"one word should be given—we should not pay anything, no, nothing." It views Lausanne as only a partial solution of Germany's pressing needs.

Both the Berliner Börsenzeitung, regarded as the spokesman of the Minister of Defense, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, and the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is close to the present Government, demand continuation of Germany's fight for political liberty. The former accuses France of sabotaging Germany's political requests, while the latter declares the outcome not satisfying, although it will help to meet the economic unrest of the coming winter.

The Deutsche Zeitung, extreme Nationalist, declares the obligation which the Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, shouldered is unfulfillable. It is wrong, it says, for the Chancellor to compare the 3,000,000,000-marks settlement with the 33,000,000,000 marks cash value of the Young plan, which long has been known to have crumpled away.

Numerous comments recall the part the former Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, played toward bringing about the settlement, although he did not participate in the final negotiations. Some credit him with the basic work of making the reparations cancellation possible, while others blame him for placing Germany in a position where it must repay the sums deferred by the Hoover moratorium.

SENATOR LOSES LICENSE

Senator Charles A. Stevens of Lowell, after being convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor, has had his license and registration certificate revoked by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. The revocation was effective July 6.

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REPARATIONS TREATY TEXT GIVEN IN FULL

(Continued from Page 1)

dressed himself in the warmest possible terms to Captain von Papen and expressed sympathy for Germany's plight and offered the brotherhood of France.

The German Chancellor in turn expressed heartfelt gratification that reparations had been uprooted. Mr. MacDonald this morning added the capstone. The present sentimcnt is undeniably genuine. Now the work is transferred to Geneva.

Articles of Agreement On Reparations Signed At Lausanne Meeting

LAUSANNE, Switz., July 9 (AP)—The text of the Lausanne reparations treaty, agreed upon yesterday by the delegates of Germany and its creditors, follows:

The Lausanne conference was convoked on invitation of the governments of Germany, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy and Japan in accordance with the announcement made at Geneva on Feb. 13, 1932, on behalf of those governments.

The object of the conference was as follows: To agree to a lasting settlement of the questions raised in the report of the Basel experts and on measures necessary to solve the other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for and may prolong the present world crisis.

The conference was opened at Lausanne June 16 by His Excellency M. Giuseppe Motta, President of the Swiss Confederation; M. Jules Dufour, President of the Government of the Canton of Vaud, and M. Daillard, Mayor of Lausanne, being also present.

In addition to inviting the governments mentioned above, the governments of the following countries were represented: The Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia. The governments of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, India and Roumania were subsequently represented at the conference.

MacDonald Elected Chairman

The conference elected as its president, the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; as the Secretary General, Sir Maurice Hankey, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.

On June 26, 1932, the representatives of the governments of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan signed the following declaration:

"Deeply impressed with the increasing gravity of the economic and financial perils which overhang the world and with the urgency of the problems which the Lausanne conference has had to consider, firmly convinced that these problems require a final and definite solution directed to the improvement of European conditions, and that this solution must be pursued henceforward without delay or interruption with a view to its realization in the framework of a general settlement, noting that certain payment of reparations and war debts will fall due as from the first of July next, we are of the opinion, in order to permit the work of the conference to proceed undisturbed, that, without prejudice to the solution which may ultimately be reached, the execution of the payment due to the powers participating in the conference in respect of reparations and war debts should be reserved during the period of the conference, which the undersigned governments contend should complete its work in the shortest possible time.

"It is understood that the service of market loans will not be affected by these decisions. The undersigned governments declare that they, for their own part, are prepared to act on this understanding, and they invite the other creditor governments taking part in the conference to adopt the same course."

Other Governments Affiliate

In accordance with the invitation contained in the last paragraph of the said declaration, the governments of the Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, Greece, India, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia subsequently associated themselves therewith.

On the occasion of this declaration certain governments addressed to the president of the conference letters which have been placed in the archives. As a result of meetings held from June 16 to July 8, 1932, the following instruments were drawn up:

1. Agreement with Germany.
2. Transitional measures relating to Germany.
3. Resolution relating to non-German reparations.
4. Resolution relating to central and eastern Europe.
5. Resolution relating to the world economic and financial conference.

The present act, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which will deliver a certified copy to each of the governments who have taken part in the conference at Lausanne and also the other governments who took part in the Hague conference of 1929-30.

Done at Lausanne in a single copy.

ANNEX 1

Agreement With Germany

The Government of H. M. the King of the Belgians, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Canada, the Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Government of India, the Government of the French Republic, the Government of H. M. the King of Italy, the Government of H. M. the Emperor of Japan, the Government of the Republic of Poland, the Government of the Republic of Portugal, the Government of H. M. the King of Roumania, the Czechoslovakian Republic and the Government of H. M. the King of Yugoslavia (thereinafter described as the creditor governments) and the Government of the German Reich recognizing that the legal validity of the agreement signed at The Hague on Jan. 20, 1932, is not in question but concerned by the economic difficulties resulting from the present crisis, and being desirous to make, so far as they are concerned, the necessary effort to insure the normal economic and financial relations between the nations, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following:

Declaration

The powers signatory of the present agreement have assembled at Lausanne to deal with one of the problems resulting from the war, with the firm intention of helping to create a new order permitting the establishment and development of confidence between the nations in a mutual spirit of reconciliation, collaboration and justice.

They do not claim that the accomplishment at Lausanne, which will completely put an end to reparations, can alone assure that peace which all the nations desire, but they hope that an achievement of such significance and so arduously attained will be understood and appreciated by all the specific elements in Europe and the world, and that it will be followed by fresh achievements.

These further successes will be more readily won if the nations will rally to this new effort in the cause of real peace, which can only be complete if it is applied both in the economic and in the political sphere, and eject all possibility of resort to arms or to violence.

The signatory powers will make every effort to resolve the problems which exist at the present moment or may arise subsequently in the spirit which has inspired the present agreement.

Article 1

The German Government shall deliver to the Bank for International Settlements German Government 5 per cent redeemable bonds to the amount of three milliard Reichsmarks gold [$750,000,000], of the present standard of weight and fineness, to be negotiated under the following arrangements:

1. The Bank for International Settlements shall hold the bonds as trustees.

2. The bonds shall not be negotiated by the Bank for International Settlements before the expiry of three years from the signature of the present agreement. Fifteen years after the date of the said signature bonds which the Bank for International Settlements have not been able to negotiate shall be canceled.

3. After the above period of three years the Bank for International Settlements shall negotiate the bonds by means of public issues on the market as and when possible, in such amounts as it thinks fit, provided that no issue shall be made at a rate below 90 per cent. The German Government shall have the right at any time to redeem at par, in whole or in part, the bonds not yet issued by the Bank for International Settlements. In determining the terms of issue of the bonds the Bank for International Settlements shall take into account the desirability of giving the German Government the right to redeem the bonds after a reasonable period.

Interest at 5 Per Cent

4. The bonds shall carry interest at 5 per cent and sinking fund at 1 per cent as from the date on which they are negotiated. They shall be free of all German taxes, present and future.

5. The proceeds of the bonds, as and when issued, shall be placed to a special account, the allocation of which shall be settled by a further agreement in due course between the governments, other than Germany, signatory to the present agreement.

6. If any foreign loan is issued by the German Government, or with its guarantee, at any time after the coming into force of the present agreement the German Government shall offer to apply up to the equivalent of one-third of the net cash proceeds of the loan raised to the purchase of bonds held by the Bank for International Settlements. The purchase price shall be such that the net yield of the bonds so purchased would be the same as the net yield of the loan so raised. This paragraph does not refer to loans for a period of not more than 12 months.

World Bank to Decide

7. If, after the expiry of five years from the signature of the present agreement, the Bank for International Settlements considers that the credit of the German Government is restored, but the quotation of its loans remains, none the less, below the minimum price of issue fixed under Paragraph 3 above, the minimum price may be varied by a decision of the board of the Bank for International Settlements, which decision shall require a two-thirds majority. Further, at the request of the German Government the rate of interest may be reduced below 5 per cent if issue has been made at par.

8. The Bank for International Settlements shall have power to settle all questions as to the currency and denomination of bond issues and also all questions as to charges and costs of issue, which it shall have the right to deduct from the proceeds of the issue. In conclusion, in questions relating to the issue of bonds the board of the Bank for International Settlements shall take the advice of the president of the Reichsbank, but decisions may be made by a majority vote.

9. The text of the bonds will be settled by agreement between the German Government and the Bank for International Settlements.

Article 2

On its coming into force the present agreement will terminate and be substituted for the reparation régime provided for in the agreement with Germany signed at The Hague on Jan. 20, 1930, and the agreements signed in London on Aug. 10, 1930, and at Berlin on June 6, 1932. The obligations resulting from the present agreement will completely replace the former obligations of Germany comprised in the annuities of the "new plan."

Article 3

Consequently Articles I, II, IV, V, VII, VIII and IX, and Annexes 1, 3, 5, and 5A, 6, 6A, 7, 10 and 10A of the said agreement with Germany are definitely abrogated.

Article 4

The protocol signed at London on Aug. 11, 1931, and the protocol supplementary thereof signed at Berlin on June 6, 1932, are abrogated. Consequently the provisional receipts handed to the Bank for International Settlements by the German Railway Company under the said protocol of Aug. 11, 1931, will be returned to it.

Article 5

The certificate of the German Government and the certificate of the German Railway Company referred to in Article VIII, Annexes 3 and 4 of the Hague agreement, shall with the coupons attached be returned to the German Government, and the German Railway Company respectively.

Article 6

Nothing in the present agreement alters or affects Article III (liquidation of the past), Article VI (so far as concerns the corporate existence of the Bank for International Settlements) or Article X (immunities of the Bank for International Settlements) of the Hague agreement.

Article 7

A.—The signatory governments declare that nothing in the present agreement diminishes, varies or shall be deemed to diminish or vary the right of the bondholders of the German external loan of 1924 or the German Government international 5½ per cent loan of 1930.

B.—The necessary adaptation of the machinery relating to he manner in which the obligation of the German Government, with respect to the German external loan of 1924, and with respect to the German Government international 5½ per cen loan of 1930, will be discharged, will be subject to mutual arrangement between the German Government on the one hand and the Bank for International Settlements, the fiscal agent of the trustees of the German external loan of 1924, and the trustee of the German Government 5½ per cent loan of 1930 on the other hand.

Article 8

The present agreement will, on its coming into force, be notified to the government of the French Republic by the Bank for International Settlements, with a view to the application by the bank of its provisions. The said government will also notify the bank for the purpose of those States that the new plan is no longer in effect.

Article 9

Any disputes, whether between the governments signatories to the present agreements or between one or more of those governments and the Bank for International Settlements as to the interpretation or application of this agreement, shall be referred to the arbitration tribunal set up under Article XV of the Hague agreement with Germany. The relative provisions of that article and of Annex 12 of the said agreement will for thus purpose be applicable.

Article 10

The present agreement, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited at Paris. The governments whose seat is outside Europe will be entitled merely to notify the French Government through their diplomatic representatives in Paris that their ratification has been given. In that case, they may transmit the terms of ratification as soon as possible.

As soon as the present agreement has been ratified by the governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Italy and Japan it shall come into force between those governments whose ratification has been deposited or notified at that date. It shall come into force in respect of other signatory governments on the date of ratification or deposit of ratification. The French Government will transmit to all the signatory governments and to the Bank for International Settlements a certified copy of the proces verbal of the deposit and of each ratification and a certified copy of each ratification.

Article 11

The present agreement may be signed at any time up to the time at which it first comes into force, by any governments signatory to the agreement with Germany signed at The Hague on the 10th of January, 1930. After that date, any of the said governments may accede to the present agreement by means of a notification addressed to the Government of the French Republic, which will transmit to the other contracting governments and to the Bank for International Settlements a certified copy of such notification. In that case the agreement will come into force for the government concerned on the date of such accession.

Done at Lausanne, 9th day of July, 1932, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which will transmit certified copies to each of the signatory governments.

ANNEX 2

Transitional Measures Relating to Germany

The newly authorized representatives of the governments signatories of the agreement concluded this day with Germany have agreed as follows:

Article 1

As from today's date, the effects of the declaration of June 16, 1932, will be prolonged as regards the payments due by Germany under the Hague agreement of Jan. 20 1930, the London protocol of Aug. 11, 1931, and the Berlin protocol of June 6, 1932. This prolongation will terminate on the coming into force of the agreement with Germany signed today at Lausanne, or failing this on one of the governments of the following countries, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan, notifying the governments concerned that it has decided not to ratify.

Article 2

Negotiations will be entered into without delay between the German Government and the Bank for International Settlements in order that the arrangement contemplated in Article VII of the agreement with Germany signe today may be prepared before its coming into force.

Article 3

As regards the execution of payments and deliveries in kind of contracts and work in course of execution, a committee consisting of representatives of the German Government and the governments concerned shall be appointed to draw up such proposals as may be desirable in regard to such contracts and works.

ANNEX 3

Non-German Reparations

The undersigned governments, animated by the same spirit as inspired the declaration signed on the 6th of June by the five investing powers, are agreed and recommend to the conference that a committee consisting of one representative of each of the governments concerned shall be set up to consider the group of questions known as "non-German reparations" and cognate questions, viewing them within the framework of the general settlement.

ANNEX 4

Resolution Relating to Central and Eastern Europe

In order to attain the object of the financial and economic reconstruction of central and eastern Europe, the conference decides to appoint a committee which will be intrusted with the duty of submitting to the organizing committee of the European Union, at its next session, problems as to the measures required for the restoration of the countries of central and eastern Europe, and in particular

(a) Measures to overcome the present difficulties of those countries and to make possible the progressive suppression, subject to the necessary safeguards, of the existing system of exchange control.

We are of opinion that in order to permit the work of the said committee to proceed undisturbed without prejudice to any question of principle, or to the solution which may ultimately be reached, the execution of the payments due in respect of the above-mentioned question should be reserved until the 15th of December next, failing a settlement before that date. Signed at Lausanne the 7th of July, 1932, for the governments of:

(Here follow the signatures of the six inviting powers.)

(b) Measures to revive the activity of trade both among those countries themselves and between them and other states, and to overcome the difficulties caused to the agricultural countries of central and eastern Europe by the low price of cereals, it being understood that the rights of such countries shall remain reserved.

Accordingly the conference invited the governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia each to appoint no more than two representatives on the committee referred to above.

ANNEX 5

Resolution Relating to a World Economic and Financial Conference

The conference, apart from the questions already dealt with in this solution, has further undertaken to decide upon "the measures necessary to solve the other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for or may prolong the present world crisis."

The main questions of this order which demand examinations are as follows:

(a) Financial questions: monetary and credit policy, exchange difficulties, the level of prices, the movement of capital.

(b) The economic question: Improved conditions of production and interchange with particular attention to tariff policy, prohibition and restriction of importation and exportation, quotas and other barriers of trade, producers and agreements. The conference emphasizes in particular the necessity of restoring the currencies on a healthy basis and of thereby making it possible to abolish measures of exchange control and to remove transfer difficulties. Further, the conference is impressed with the vital need of facilitating the revival of international trade.

Economic Conference Planned

To achieve the above purposes: The conference decides to invite the League of Nations to convoke at a convenient date and at a place to be fixed (not necessarily Geneva) a conference on monetary and economic questions. The conference decides to intrust the parliamentary examination of these complex questions, which are closely interdependent, to an authoritative committee of experts. The conference therefore invites the governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom each to appoint as members of the committee two experts, one qualified to deal with economic questions, the other qualified to deal with financial questions. The committee would divide itself into two subcommittees according to the two branches of the subject. The two subcommittees would naturally have discretion to meet in joint session whenever necessary, with the object of insuring the necessary coördination in their labors.

The conference further resolves to invite the Government of the United States of America to be represented on the committee on the same basis as the governments of the states mentioned above.

Finally, the conference invites the Council of the League of Nations to nominate three persons qualified by their financial competence, and three persons qualified by their economic competence. It would be desirable that these persons should be nationals of countries other than those mentioned above. They might seek assistance from the directors of the economic and financial sections of the Secretariat of the League.

The conference similarly seeks the collaboration of the Bank for International Settlements and decided to invite the latter to nominate two persons to participate in the work of the subcommittee on financial questions.

It Doesn't Always Rain in London

The Christian Science Monitor - Keystone-Underwood

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ROCHESTER COLLEGE FRAMES HOUSE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 9—Cooperative dormitories, under which students operate and maintain quarters after the manner of modern apartments, will be a permanent policy at the University of Rochester College for Women next year as the result of successful operation of Kendrick Hall, a trial unit, according to Mr. Raymond L. Thompson, treasurer of the university.

A second unit will be opened next fall to offer students desiring that type of college life opportunity to operate their own dormitory. Under the plan, a woman faculty member acts as adviser or "house mother" of the home.

ARMS CUT PLANKS LAUDED BY WOMEN

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Democrats and Republicans alike were praised Thursday by the League of Women Voters for planks favoring United States participation in international conferences and for reduction of armament by agreement among nations.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis, who pleaded for these and other league proposals at the Chicago conventions, said the Democrats went "further" on unemployment, advocating unemployment insurance under state laws as well as asserting federal responsibility in a crisis.

Lausanne Treaty Called Way to Trade Revival

(Continued from Page 1)

useless to blind ourselves to an obvious fact," President Hoover said, as part of his explanation.

Congress declined to reëstablish the World War Foreign Debt Commission as urged by the President. Opposition to revision was heard in Congress yesterday once more. Speeches against cancellation were made by Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, majority floor leader, and others.

Europe's debt to the United States is represented by bonds issued under debt funding agreements. The three big debtors and their indebtedness follow:

Great Britain, $4,398,000,000.
France, $3,863,000,000.
Italy, $2,000,000,000.

Comments of Newspapers

Following are among the editorial views expressed on the reparations agreement:

Boston Herald

Congress, the campaign, prohibition, and the English naval plan are trivialities of parochial news compared to the developments at Lausanne. An era full of sinister possibilities has been terminated. The common sense preached by J. M. Keynes 10 years ago has prevailed. The beliefs held by the late Roland W. Boyden and Owen D. Young have been accepted. A virtual United States of Europe has been devised. The world has been placed at last in a position to shake itself free from the depression, reduce armaments, renew its practices of financial and economic peace, and, in short, to get down to the business of civilization.

Chapter two of the World War has thus been ended, without the cooperation of the country which was so influential in writing the first chapter at Versailles. Now will come another major episode, and here the United States will be one of the main figures. . . .

* * *

Outright cancellation is not probable, and there is a question whether it will be requested formally, or that repudiation will be threatened. But an earnest appeal for a scaling down, a moratorium and a shortening of the unconscionably long period of payment is almost certain.

A broad compromise in which the United States will make concessions similar to those of France is not at all unlikely.

New York Herald Tribune

It would be difficult, it would, perhaps, be impossible, to overestimate the significance of the agreement which has been reached at Lausanne in liquidation of the great problem of reparations. Already a sense of enormous relief, of hope and of confidence has swept around the world. The security exchanges are reacting upward, less violently than they did after the Hoover moratorium of a year ago, but with a surer impulse. For the moratorium simply met an emergency; the Lausanne agreement has removed it. . . .

So great a victory for reasoned conciliation in Europe confronts the American people at once with a new situation. . . .

The allies are going to ask us to admit the fact by voluntarily reducing our claims, just as they have reduced their claim upon Germany. If we do, we shall not be giving up anything real; we shall be writing off what is no longer of any value. . . .

"Cancellation" of the allied debts would be as inappropriate as a cancellation of the German reparations payments by the allies would have been. A heavy reduction of our claim, on the other hand, would simply be following the allies in the recognition of facts which exist, whether we or they like it or not.

Washington Post

The agreement between Germany and its creditors is hailed as a new departure toward European good will and restoration of prosperity. Experience warns Americans to restrain their enthusiasm over this agreement until they can ascertain whether or not the United States will be asked to finance the arrangement. The participation by American international bankers in the negotiations which are expected to result in a German bond flotation of $750,000,000 raises the suspicion that the operation is to be contingent upon willingness of the United States to shift to its own taxpayers the concessions which the Allies make to Germany.

Minneapolis Tribune

The Lausanne agreement is but a preliminary step toward negotiations with the United States. Congress has indicated a hostile attitude toward any concessions to our debtors. That this attitude will have to be modified both the successful outcome at Lausanne and the whole trend of world events in the last few months have served to make painfully clear.

New York Times

The announcement of the Lausanne agreement is a great event, rich in promise of good. It bids fair to quicken hope not only in Europe but throughout the whole world. A persistent disturber of the peace is removed. A long step has been taken, not only toward European appeasement and better understanding, but toward financial stability, recovered confidence and stimulus to commercial exchanges. When the full effects are realized in the United States, and when it is accepted here that, pending a readjustment of the war debts, the existing moratorium must naturally be extended, the improvement in financial sentiment and business outlook cannot fail to be marked in this country also.

To dispute over the question who is entitled to the credit for this welcome settlement is a sterile proceeding. Many contributed to the auspicious result. It may be held partly due to President Hoover's insistence that Europe proceed to set its own house in order before making any approaches to the United States. In the actual negotiations it is evident that Prime Minister MacDonald played a highly useful part as intermediary and conciliator.

London Comment Turns On Washington's Action

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—The London press today welcomed the reparations settlement at Lausanne as a "great achievement," a "happy omen" and "the world's best news since the World War," but added that it was only the first step toward a settlement of the world's economic troubles.

The Morning Post, referring to Washington's expression of an American readiness to consider suggestions on the debts, remarked that the British attitude is that all intergovernmental payments are obstacles to the world's recovery.

"Our task," the Post added, "is to persuade America, in her own and the common interest, to accept this thesis. If she does not accept it, any moral or material benefit from Lausanne will be lost utterly."

"Great Britain has suspended the payments due her," the Telegraph said, "believing the United States will see the necessity of revising the entries in her own ledgers. . . . The powers at Lausanne have done wisely in placing their faith in the magnanimity, no less than the political and financial acumen, of American statesmanship to perform one of the remaining achievements alluded to in the Lausanne declaration."

"If the world's course is to be set fair for prosperity," said the Daily Mail, "relief from the United States is required."

"It depends upon America," the Express said, "to lift the Lausanne settlement from a scrap of paper into reality."

The Herald said: "Lausanne is the beginning, but there is much to do—the very difficult question of war debts remains."

ESPADA APPOINTED

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 9 (By U. P.)—Señor Joaquin Espada was appointed Minister of Finance yesterday.

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BEER ATTACK ON CONGRESS IS REPULSED

Attempt to Legalize It in Present Session Purely Political

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9—A tangled skein of strategic maneuvering in the Senate, cutting across party lines and involving a half dozen separate issues, was sufficently unraveled today to make it evident that drys had successfully blocked a last-minute attempt by wets to legalize beer before the present session of Congress adjourns.

But Republican wets had the compensatory satisfaction of knowing that they would almost certainly be able to put Democrats on record on the beer issue, a thing which Democrats, wet and dry alike, have been seeking desperately to avoid during more than a week of dramatic maneuvers and counter mancuvers revolving around President Hoover's home loan bank bill.

The actual development which clarified the situation yesterday was the withdrawal by Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut of his amendment to the bank bill to legalize 4 per cent beer. He did this when it became evident that he had been outmaneuvered by the parliamentary tactics of drys who had proposed the Glass currency bill as a substitute.

It had been recognized for several days that the one chance wets had of actually securing passage of the beer measure was to attach it as a rider to the home loan bank bill. The dry move to substitute the Glass bill would have shunted the beer question completely out of the picture.

Senator Bingham, seeing that he was defeated on this point promptly withdrew his amendment and permitted the Glass bill to be proposed by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho as a direct amendment to the home loan bill. Following disposal of this amendment, Senator Bingham is planning to propose his beer measure again as an amendment, but with the knowledge that Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, floor leader, will immediately move to commit it to the Judiciary Committee where it will unquestionably be left to expire with the end of the session.

But at least from Senator Bingham's point of view, a roll-call vote on the question of committing the beer amendment to committee will have been secured. With commitment taken for granted, the Connecticut Republican wet leader will have the satisfaction of forcing dry Democrats to register a vote to delay action on beer in the face of the wet plank in the recently adopted party platform calling for immediate modification of the Volstead Act.

And it would appear that Senator Bingham's tenacious fight for his beer measure was intended fully as much to embarrass the Democrats as actually to achieve immediate legalization of 4 per cent brew.

In explanation of his move, it is pointed out that his Democratic rivals in his home State appeared likely to get the wet vote away from him on the basis of the respective wet planks adopted in Chicago by the conventions. His strategy to overcome this is to make it appear that Democrats are not as sincerely interested in beer as he, despite their wetter platform.

Democratic leaders, on the other hand, are seeking to evade any test vote on a wet and dry question at this session on the ground that the whole issue should lie in abeyance until after the election. It is also suggested by their opponents that they do not want the props knocked out from under the dripping wet plank by Republican initiative in Congress.

SOMERS TO ATTEND EMPIRE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—As an unofficial observer, Rep. Andrew L. Somers (D.) of New York, chairman of the House Coinage Committee, will attend the Empire Trade Conference of the various British Colonial Governments at Ottawa, beginning July 21.

Mr. Somers is chairman of the special silver investigating committee set up by the House to seek ways of stabilizing the metal and is author of the resolution approved by the House calling for an international conference looking to the stabilization of commodity prices by raising the value of silver.

'PENNY PLAN' ASSISTS PHILADELPHIA WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Benjamin Franklin coined numerous proverbs as to the potency of pennies when they are gathered systematically. The women of his city have just demonstrated that a great deal can be done, with the help of these small coins, to provide work for "white-collar" women who are in need of it.

The "Penny Plan," which was started in June by the Service Committee for Professional and Business Women, was found to have brought in $528 already, according to a report given at a meeting in the Women's City Club.

ATTACK TERMINATES CHACO PACT PARLEY

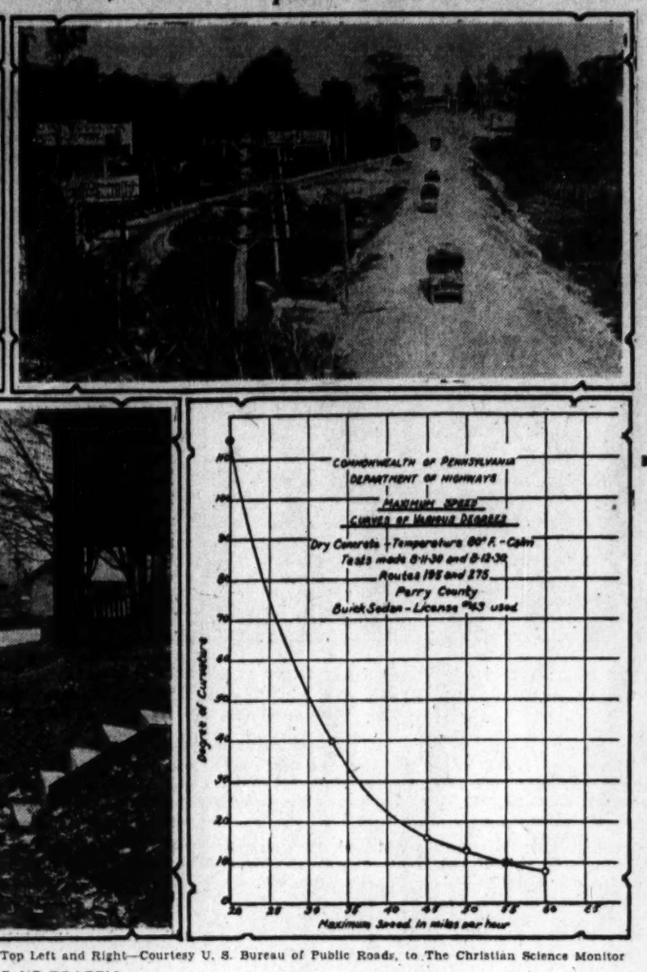
WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The two Paraguayan delegates to the Chaco Nonaggression Pact Conference have been directed to withdraw from the negotiations as a protest against the alleged attack by Bolivian troops on the Paraguayan Fort Carlos Antonio Lopez in the area held by Paraguay and disputed by Bolivia.

The delegates, Señor Juan Jose Soler and Señor Cesar Vasconcellos, were ordered in instructions from Asuncion Thursday, to return to Paraguay, thus terminating negotiations which have been in progress here since last fall.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73, De Beers 2⅞ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills 1@1/16, and three month bills 1@1/16 per cent.

Experiment Proves Beauty in a Curve, But No Speed



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Buick Sedan - License 963 used
Degree of Curvature
Maximum Speed in miles per hour

Top Left and Right—Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, to The Christian Science Monitor

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT HOLD UP TRAFFIC

Top, Left to Right—Lines of Cars With Less Than Ten Feet Between Them Can Move No Faster Than Five Miles an Hour. Discarded Curved Section of Road in Straightening Process to Increase Average Speed. Bottom, Left to Right—Highway With 16 Degrees of Curvature About the Limit for Anything Like High Speed. Graphic Chart Shows How Degree of Safe Curvature Comes Down as Speed of Car Increases.

RETURN OF BEER IS FOUND MEANS TO FULL REPEAL

Narcotics Head Advises Educating Public to Danger in Alcohol

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 9—The fallacy of arguments favoring the return of 2.75 per cent beer was exposed from the strictly technical point of view by Mr. Robert E. Corradini of New York City, executive secretary of the Foundation for Narcotics Research and Information, Inc., at a forum meeting of the Illinois Citizens' Council, here, yesterday.

"If you have 2.75 per cent beer back," Mr. Corradini said, "you might just as well be prepared for complete repeal and the return of 95 per cent of the liquor traffic because by circulating 2.75 per cent beer you are releasing enough alcohol to create new addicts and soon they will want 4 per cent beer and eventually government control, or something else."

And what about government control, or some kind of system whereby alcoholic liquor can be sold the same as sugar or wheat or the other things one buys, Mr. Corradini asked? "Why can't this be done—because there are these good reasons: Alcohol is a poison, and it is a narcotic."

Must Admit Facts

If people do not admit these facts about alcohol, Mr. Corradini said, they might just as well give up any hope of proving the success of prohibition. If they know these facts, if everybody is taught them, he added, prohibition will take care of itself.

"As to prohibition," Mr. Corradini said, "it is well to remember that its real purpose was and is to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed for beverage purposes. If it has done this, it has been a success; and there is no doubt about the fact that consumption of alcohol as a beverage has been reduced to 20 or 30 per cent of what was consumed before.

"Therefore prohibition is at least 75 per cent effective. Give it another year and see what it will do. Prohibition passed a turning point back in 1925 and 1926 and since then conditions have been improving in spite of the fact that at no time in the history of the temperance movement has there been so much money and effort spent on wet propaganda."

Money or propaganda is not going to determine the success or failure of the liquor law, Mr. Corradini declared, but just one thing is, and that is a more widespread appreciation of the effects of alcohol. More education, particularly in and through the schools, centered not on prohibiton, but on alcohol itself, is the great need, he added.

Indorses Educational Side

Enlarging on the three fundamental facts about the danger of alcohol, Mr. Corradini, who is an expert himself and whose foundation is interested in the liquor problem, not as a political issue, but as a purely natural scientific matter along with the narcotic problem as a whole, said people really drank for the effect. The danger of it all, he said, is that one so-called innocent cocktail is enough to increase the reaction time of an automobile driver from one-fifth of a second to three-fifths of a second, which means he would drive about 30 feet farther before responding to a danger signal.

Mr. Walter F. Hanselman, of Elmhurst, Ill., chairman of the Citizens Council, who presided, said the purpose of his group was to do just such educational work as Mr. Corradini recommended, and he firmly believed that "if people know the effects of alcohol on the human system the prohibition law will take care if itself."

'Indian Blanket' Name Restricted

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The Beacon Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, Mass., and Swannanoa, N. C., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to stop using Indian pictures and names in its blanket advertisements unless it explains that the blankets are not made by Indians.

The commission found that the company's display and names of blankets were injurious to the genuine Navajo Indian weavers and conveyed a false impression to the buying public.

Under the order the company may continue to call its products "Indian" blankets providing it uses such qualifying phrases as "Beacon Manufacturing Company Indian blankets," "Beacon Indian design blankets" or "Indian design blankets." The order specifically prohibited use of pictures of Indians weaving blankets, looms on which Indian blankets are made and Indian camping and marriage scenes.

'Skyrocket' Rides for Sightseers Planned for Chicago World's Fair

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 8—Skyrocket riding is the amusement de luxe to be offered by the Chicago World's Fair according to announcement by the Century of Progress Exposition.

What the Ferris wheel of the first Chicago fair was to the gay nineties and the Eiffel Tower was to the Paris Exposition of 1900, the "sky ride" is designed to be to the airplane age and the Century of Progress Exposition next year. It is to be 2000 feet of inter-skyscraper transportation at a level equal to that of a 20-story building, carrying people at a rapid clip in color-trailing rocket cars made of glass and aluminum for an aerial view of the fair.

The towers 600 feet high — higher than the Chicago Board of Trade Building, tallest of this city's structures—are to be erected as the framework of the "sky ride." One is to be on the mainland, the other on the World's Fair island 2000 feet away. Cables will be strung between them to carry the rocket cars, eight in number.

The towers are to be observation points, an attraction in themselves. High speed elevators will carry passengers to observation platforms at the top of the towers from which they can see the panorama of the exposition and, on clear days, three states. The towers will be triangular, gayly painted and at night brilliantly illumined. Elevator shafts will be of glass. Flood lights attached to the bottom of the lifts will make them appear shuttles of colored light.

The sky ride is expected to cost about $1,000,000. It will take some 3000 tons of steel for its construction. A bridge firm known as builders of the Manhattan and Delaware River bridges, is to put it up. Joining with the Century of Progress in building and operating the "sky ride" are a dredge company, two steel corporations and an elevator concern. Mr. Joshua D. Esposito, engineer, who directed the building of the Union Station, Chicago, is in charge of construction.

SON OF ROOSEVELT TREASURER OF CLUBS

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9 (AP)—Mr. James Roosevelt of Cambridge, Mass., son of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for President, has been named national treasurer of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, Mr. Tyre O. Taylor of Raleigh, N. C., the president, announced here Thursday.

Mr. Roosevelt succeeds Mr. John P. Stedman, state treasurer of North Carolina, who was serving temporarily.

JOB INSURANCE BY GOVERNMENT CALLED FAULTY

Attitude of Republicans Explained at Institute by Publicity Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 9—Administration opposition to any form of unemployment insurance under federal control was explained to members of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs in an address by Mr. Henry J. Allen, former United States Senator from Kansas and newly appointed publicity director of the Republican committee on preliminary campaign plans.

Mr. Allen, coming direct from a conference with President Hoover in Washington, declared: "I believe in unemployment insurance, but it must be handled by the coördination of industry and its beneficiaries. It must be safeguarded by the economies that would come through that form of administration and the contracts must be administered when necessary under an insurance department of the state."

As a substitute for federal unemployment insurance which he contended had emptied the treasury of every European country that has tried it, Mr. Allen advocated the establishment of self-insured projects by industries.

"It is the duty of industry to give copcern for the days of possible unemployment," he said. "After we have cared for this period of emergency, the lesson ought to be taken for its value in providing against a recurrence of it in the future."

Relief Measures Reviewed

Referring to the relief legislation deadlock in Congress, Mr. Allen declared that it would be "unAmerican to open the public treasury for nonproductive, direct loans when the situation can be cured by putting to work the money we loan." He also emphasized that the relief activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have aided small as well as large banks.

The Administration relief program, based on such measures as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the National Credit Corporation, the railroad credit pool and the emergency relief bill, was criticized by Dr. Myron W. Watkins, economist, of New York University, speaking before the antitrust laws round table, as based on a false assumption that the present economic situation is traceable to purely financial causes.

"Back of our financial difficulties are the industrial misdirection and dislocation which brought them about," declared Dr. Watkins. Only through the reorganization of industry is there a way out of this morass, he added.

None of the proposals for revision of the antitrust statutes put forward by industrial representatives makes provision for "that intimate and integral participation of the consumer in the day-to-day administration of industry which is indispensable to its responsible control, Dr. Watkins stated.

Trade Board Criticized

The charge that the Federal Trade Commission has functioned ineffectively and has been seriously hampered by Supreme Court decisions was made by Prof. James A. McLaughlin of the Harvard Law School.

A recent decision in the Klesner case, which held the commission in error in deeming a proceeding to be in the public interest is "a clear case of judicial usurpation of administrative discretion and practically terminates the usefulness of that body," he asserted. Professor McLaughlin also contended that the centralization of industrial wealth has accelerated in recent years, in spite of antitrust laws.

Mr. John W. Van Allen, general counsel of Radio Manufacturers' Association, recommended amendment of the law permitting trade associations greater latitude in disseminating information as to costs and prices, and allowing producers to contract with distributing agencies to prevent price discriminations against consumers.

The financial plight of the railroads was ascribed to "unfair and economically unsound government policies" rather than to the general economic recession in an address by Mr. Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age. Railroads will revive when economic recovery sets in only if the Government withdraws from the Interstate Commerce Commission all power to regulate rates excepting to correct unfair discriminations, he asserted.

Communism Minimized

Radicalism in Latin America is neither widespread nor dangerously strong, declared speakers at the round table on Latin-American relations. Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, author, said that "there is little evidence that Communism has made marked progress in South America; Socialism, on the other hand, is widespread."

Mr. Edward Tomlinson, lecturer, stated that the new Davila régime in Chile has grown steadily more conservative with assumption of responsibility.

A Pan-American conference, called by the United States in the near future to discuss ways of remedying the present stagnation of trade between North and South America, was suggested by Dr. Victor Belaunde, member of the Peruvian Parliament. Such a conference would not only be valuable in improving the economic condition of the Latin-American countries, but would have a stabilizing effect on their political situation, he stated.

NEW JERSEY REPORTS BIG BLUEBERRY CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEMBERTON, N. J., July 9—Between 300 and 400 berry pickers are at work in the center of the cultivated blueberry industry, grading and packing for shipment to New York a record blueberry crop, which this year is expected to show a 50 per cent increase over last year's crop of 10,000 crates.

Since the discovery of the manner in which the wild blueberry could be cultivated, the industry has grown until now virtually all of the cultivated blueberries sold in this country are raised by about 45 growers, whose plantings are on acid, peat soils within a 30-mile radius of Pemberton. The cultivated blueberries are from two to four times the size of the wild varieties.

RECORD CROWDS USE DELAWARE BRIDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 — Nearly 500,000 persons are estimated by officials of the two Philadelphia bridges across the Delaware to have passed over on their way to the Jersey shore resorts during the holiday week-end.

The exact figure for the three days given by bridge officials, based on an average of three persons in each car, is 470,365. The number of vehicles using the Delaware River Bridge, in spite of rain on the morning of July 4, this year, exceeded last year's record by 8000. The Tacony Bridge also reported an increase of 1000.

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SEMINAR TRACES DEVELOPMENT OF MEXICAN MUSIC

Carlos Chavez Interprets Early Indian Lore at Morelos Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 9—Outstanding during the first day's program of the Seminar in Mexico at Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, was the lecture of Señor Carlos Chavez, interpreting and tracing the development of music in Mexico. Señor Chavez recently became a byword in world musical circles when his musical extravaganza "Up" was presented by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra last year.

The early beginnings of Mexican music are difficult to follow due to lack of unification in the pre-Aztec tribes, Señor Chavez pointed out, adding that the earliest compositions were extremely primitive. However, later pre-Conquest music closely approximated that of Chinese with the same scale, high notes and wooden instruments, he said, differing only by the use of a golden drum in Mexico whereas the Chinese use a copper one. He said that Indian music upon analysis was inclined to be repetitive and imitative.

While Indian chanters appeared to be praying, Señor Chavez stated, they were actually commanding, pointing out that in chanting magic music to the god of rain for much needed water by making sweeping downward gestures and stressing strong descending notes they implied forceful command. This same magic music continues to be practiced among Indians in remote settlements even today.

Shortly after the Conquest, it was pointed out, northern Spanish or Austrian music was introduced into Mexico and since that time Spanish as well as European sources have had their influence on music. In concluding Señor Chavez stated that only in the past few years have local musicians become conscious of the possibilities in forming original musical themes.

After Señor Chavez's address, Count Dharnoncourt of the Carnegie Corporation of New York gave his interpretation of the pageants and feasts still enacted by the Indians in their villages. In summing up the description of the pageants, Count Dharnoncourt said: "There is no pathos nor sentiment, everything is matter of fact, and beautiful in its simplicity—a true work of art;" and, "there is no greater work of art than the daily life in Mexican villages, which is beautifully natural and absolutely free of sentiment."

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Engineer and Road Experts Seek Utopia for Motorists

Speed in a Road Is in Proportion to Its Kinks, Data Shows, and Average Man Cares Not to Travel Faster Than 45 Miles an Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

DRIVING is going to be far different when the engineer has waved his last magic steam shovel over the face of the United States and transmuted it into a traffic Utopia. Nothing sustains this bright promise more definitely than an exploration trip through the mountains of data that have been compiled about driving motorcars.

How many cars can use a mile of traffic lane at speeds ranging from 20 to 70 miles an hour?

How often are drivers likely to use their brakes to full capacity without giving warning?

What is congestion?

At what speed can traffic make the best time with the greatest safety over city streets?

How fast can one travel in safety around curves of various degrees?

What does the average driver do when he cannot see?

How fast does the average American motorcar owner want to travel over present roads?

Does widening proportionately increase the carrying capacity of streets and highways?

The motorist of today speaks with a certain glibness about speeds of 100 miles an hour. The engineer picks up his notebook and discovers that such speed is exactly 55 miles an hour faster than the average motorist of today evidences a desire to go. Yes, there it is—a figure showing that average highway speeds are 45 miles, and that more people drive below that figure than go above it.

What Keeps Speed Down

One of the reasons why traffic does not go any faster than it does really is a tribute to its discernment, namely, that the faster it goes the farther it must see to be safe and to feel safe.

This observation comes to light in studies of three-lane highways. Unless it has good visibility, that is, unless it is straight enough to give the driver a good, long look ahead, it cannot carry much more traffic than a two-lane road. It has been figured out that the average man's instinct for self-preservation will prevent him from driving at 60 miles an hour on such a road unless he can see 1000 feet ahead.

Among the most interesting specimens in the expert's figure exhibit are those relating to congestion.

"Congestion is defined as a condition of the road when cars have difficulty in passing for a period of one minute."

That is the finding of the traffic committee of the American Road Builders' Association. Highway experts describe it in figures. For instance, they say a lane of highway is congested at 50 miles an hour when more than 31 3-5 automobiles want to use a single mile of it at one time.

This figure is based on stopping distance of automobiles. At 50 miles an hour, a car with good four-wheel brakes is figured to need 167 feet in which to stop. There are 5280 feet in a mile. Divide that figure by 167 and the result is 31 3-5.

This figure, too, presumes a level road. If that mile happens to slope, say eight degrees, only 16 7-10 cars can use the lane without overdoing its capacity. That is because the 167 feet of safe stopping distance becomes 317 feet as a result of the down grade.

Slow Speeds Pack Roads

If all drivers are willing to travel at 20 miles an hour cars can be spaced much closer together; in other words, the lane's capacity increases. Safe stopping distance at 20 miles an hour is 41 feet, which means that 128 cars can use the lane at one time traveling in the same direction and presuming in this case again that the road is level.

The driver may not know the exact figures involved in these calculations but he has an instinct that gives him an approximation of them. That is why, the road expert says, the motorist demands an additional lane on his highways when he finds 256 cars wanting to use a lane that handles only 128 automobiles at a speed of 20 miles an hour; or when he sees 64 cars trying to travel at 50 miles an hour in a lane that should have only 32.

Stated in figures, congestion looks more like a thing about which something can be done. Does mere widening, however, proportionately increase a thoroughfare's capacity? The highway engineer has us analyzed down to a point that permits him to answer this question with marked exactitude.

"Yes—and no."

The "yes" applies to open highways; the "no" to city streets.

Adding a lane to a rural highway if it already is a three-lane affair more than doubles its capacity. However, adding a lane to a city street does not proportionately increase the volume of traffic it can handle for the reason that weaving, one of our worst driving habits, interferes. There are simply more cars to pass and all drivers try to do as much passing as possible. As a result they do not benefit as much as they should from the additional lane.

The motorist is aware that he does not make good time in city traffic but he probably does not realize just what bad time he makes. As a matter of fact in the congested centers of some of the larger cites it is less than 10 miles an hour and, in the more open ones, around 15 or 18.

The engineer has some interesting figures on this, too. He has agreed, with others of his kind, that a speed of 23 miles an hour on city streets "appears to produce the greatest capacity with a reasonable factor of safety."

Curves Crimp Speed

To desert city streets, now, for an interesting stretch in the open country where higher speeds are possible, the motorist should be interested in the statistical evidence relating to curves. In getting ready to tear curves to pieces with his big steam shovel to build those dream highways of safe 60 and 70-mile-an-hour speeds, the engineer has found out just how curves cut down road speed and capacity.

Figures show that at 20 miles an hour, a medium-sized car will take a 110-degree curve without difficulty. Every mile added to the speed, however, clips a lot more than a single degree from the curve. At 30 miles an hour, for instance, 52 degrees is the safe maximum curvature; 40 miles reduces it to 23; 50 to 16; and 60 to 8 degrees.

So, the highway expert knows that when the high-speed highway of the future is built, curves will have to be one of the features left out of it.

The traffic expert and the street builder have evolved another of interest and concern to all motorists. The two have figured it out that where traffic cannot make better time than 10 miles an hour during periods of congestion, it would be best to abolish parking.

BENNETT GETS NEW POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Ky.—Dr. R. ". Bennett, who has been president of Lindsey-Wilson Junior College at Columbia, Ky., for the last 14 years, has accepted appointment as president of Kentucky Wesleyan College here, succeeding Dr. C. M. Dannelly, who resigned. Both institutions are under the jurisdiction of the joint board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

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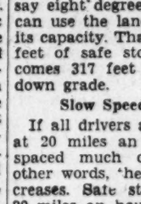
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Cardiff Seeks to Fire Boilers Of the World's Imagination With Coal From Idle Fields

(Continued from Page 1)

today buys his coal to an analysis. And he burns it to a formula.

Coal in fact is an individual fuel Used as such, it can give highly satisfactory results. It is cheap and it need make no smoke.

Uniform "Behavior" Needed

In the past, buyers used to ask for anthracite, steam or bituminous coal and the seller left it at that. But two steam coals may behave as differently as a couple of human beings. The comparative uniformity of oil has, therefore, made it essential for coal to change its methods of approaching the prospective consumer who wants heat units, not whimsies. So far, the Back to Coal Movement has not really tackled this problem. It has not committed itself to what Mr. H. H. Merrett in "I Fight for Coal" calls planned production and scientific selling. But it will have to do so before long.

Moreover, as yet, the Back to Coal Movement is mainly based on Cardiff. Swansea and Newport, on Cardiff's two flanks, are a little dubious about throwing in their lot with a trade rival.

Nevertheless it is certain that joint effort, not only by the whole of South Wales, but by all the coal fields of the country, is essential if the fight for coal is to end in prosperity for the industry.

Selling to an analysis necessitates some measure of pooling of orders. It involves joint research into the types of coal and their most economical use. It means advertising by the industry rather than by individual firms. And it makes it imperative to have a central research institute to improve existing ways of coal-getting, coal-marketing and coal-using and to find new uses, new markets and new methods generally.

The South Wales coal industry today is, as it were, a man standing on the edge of the pool. But he doesn't want to jump in. He hasn't even quite finished taking his coat off.

All sorts of things are crying out to be done. There is, for instance, the question of royalties paid to the owner of the surface land under which the coal is mined. These royalties generally run from three pence up to eight pence a ton.

It is estimated that the average profits of the industry last year worked out at about three farthings a ton. Comment would be superfluous.

Moreover, the higher royalties are usually paid by the older collieries in which the cost of producing the coal is greater owing to the fact that the coal near the pit mouth has all been mined.

Worse still, there is often a minimum royalty payment payable whether any coal is raised or not. It is stated that companies in South Wales have had to pay out as much as £40,000 with not an ounce of coal to show for it.

Then there is the problem of the freight wagons. At present each colliery owns its own. There are many thousands of pounds of capital tied up in them and there are of course far more wagons than are needed.

Dock Methods Modernized

Cardiff has recently installed some new machinery at the docks for putting coal on shipboard. To use this in the most economical manner, 20-ton freight wagons should be used. The vast majority of wagons, however, are 10-ton ones, with a few twelves.

They are in good working order still, so why should their owners scrap them to help the railroad company which owns the docks? It is not reasonable to expect them to do so. Yet sooner or later, the old wagons must go. But the present system is calculated to make it as difficult as possible to get rid of the obsolescent stock.

Here, in a nutshell, is one of the chief difficulties the world, and not South Wales only, has to face—the need to coördinate conflicting interests in the service of the whole community. It is greatly to Cardiff's credit that it is in the van of those who are preparing to dig down to the fundamentals of reorganization.

CUSTOMS MEN SEIZE LIQUOR IN MAJESTIC

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Four hundred bottles of assorted liquor, valued by customs officials at $2000, were seized aboard the White Star liner Majestic after a two-day search, customs officials disclosed yesterday.

The liquor was found behind mirrors and panels in the third-class cabins. While no arrests were made, it was said at the Custom House that the line, which has been a careful observer of the customs law in seeing that liquor supplies were placed under seal before the ships reached an American port, faces a fine of $2000, the value of the seized contraband.

MISSING KETCH SAFE; ENDS BIG SEA HUNT

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Six amateur seamen in the ketch Curlew sailed safely toward New York today while the coast guard called off one of the biggest sea hunts in recent years.

The Curlew, missing since she sailed June 25 in a race from Montauk, Long Island, toward Bermuda, was spotted last night by the coast guard patrol boat Marion, 95 miles southeast of Nantucket Island. She was under her own sail and her crew was safe.

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994 Women's summer shoes originally $10.50 to $15.50 Now . . . $7.75
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250 Sports dresses—all styles originally $16.75 to $19.75 Now $5
304 Sweaters . . . . . originally $1.85 to $5.75 Now 95c
69 Jersey bathing suits . . originally $12.75 . . Now . . . $7.50
125 Duck slacks . . . . originally $2.95 . . Now . . . $1.95
200 Hats—sport, dress types originally $8.50 to $16.50 Now . . . $2.95
175 Blouses . . . . . originally $5.75 to $7.75 Now . . . $1.50
337 Skirts . . . . . originally $5.75 to $9.75 Now . $2 and $3.50
231 Swim suits . . . . . originally $4.95 to $9.75 Now $3.95 and $4.95

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Music and the Talkies

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

IT IS curious that the sound film has not yet attained the standard of a work of art. One would like to believe that composers had here found a new field of activity which would afford the opportunity of solving some very attractive problems worthy of the best of them. What benefit might not accrue to the sound film! But it seems the time has not come for this. The development of technique makes rapid progress, while that of art takes place much more slowly. It is obvious that more growth is necessary before the film can develop into musical drama.

The sound film is still too heavily burdened with the peculiarities of the silent film. There the music was merely an accompaniment; at most it acted as a background, but usually it was only a framework of sound. And it is not much more than that in the sound film. There are exceptions, such as the delightful opera scene in René Clair's film, "Le Million." In the chase after a lost pocket book, the pursuers find themselves on the opera stage during a performance. The performance of Italian operatic music with parodies of ensembles, is, however, no integral part of the action, but sounds more like a tonal requisition.

It is different in the socialistic film, "Kulewampe," by Bert Brecht and Hans Eisler. While gloomy pictures of poor districts in Berlin pass across the screen, we hear stimulating music, protesting against such conditions and demanding redress. But along such lines music is denied the right to express herself clearly; for the contrast between the music and the pictures is not effective enough.

Opera and the Film

We should make more headway if the film industry were not so preoccupied with wide distribution of its products. So long as the taste of the great public remains the only standard, progress will be slow. We should have the courage to make experiments and we might, I think, learn much from filming well-known operas. Whether or not this would result in serviceable films remains an open question. If we took one of the famous operas, with the form and effects of which we were very familiar, we might make a thorough study of entirely new formal conditions for the sound film. The clumsy theatrical scenery, which gains a certain coherence only through the actions of the players, would fall away. We should, instead, see changing pictures which, like words and music, would synchronize with the action. Street scenes would not always remain at the same spot; a room ought to be first from one angle, then from another. "Close-ups" might be particularly effective, for instance in the play of expression of Tristan and Isolde after drinking the love-potion; or we might be given a "close-up" of Carmen alone when she turns up the cards.

The scenes might change during the singing of arias, especially if these should be of a descriptive nature. We may perhaps see Aennchen's little cousin in "Freischütz" and even the watchdog Nero for the first time. Lohengrin would not sing his song of the Grail without a vision of Monsalvat. There would be many errors of taste in the filming of such operas; but one thing is certain—that the cinema would be as dramatic a factor in the construction of the whole piece as are words and music. Pictures are not only a representative medium; they should also contribute essentially to the form of the film play. They must, therefore, be arranged with great care.

The Lyrical Element

Hitherto we have had no choice. The methods employed by the cinema have been on such a scale as to absorb the onlooker. There has been little room for music. The speed with which the action of most of the films takes place may be a means of attraction, though the sound film of today suffers from a lack of contrasts in tempi. Some day one might introduce an Adagio, or at least an Andante, possibly by means of a picture representing rest.

The sound film might take a lesson from the opera and learn how dramatic action can be intensified by the introduction of lyrical passages. So far it has not been fortunate with its lyrics. Yet music is primarily a lyrical element. The attempt to give full significance to every detail and to explain the whole action through concrete pictures appears at the same time to counteract the natural development of the music. The sound film hardly dares to make use of any other than roystering songs for fear that those with an operatic flavor might sound unnatural and bore the public; for the public has been overstimulated by cinematic excess.

An actual sound film opera would have to evolve from a totally different standpoint. The action not only would be represented with great animation, but it must have definite form. It is here that music would act as a competent factor. It would not be written in one piece, but probably consist of several numbers suitable to each scene—after the fashion of Berg's "Wozzeck." Whether and to what extent music should consider every change in the picture, and how this would be achieved, will perhaps be the most important, the most difficult but also the most interesting problems for the composer.

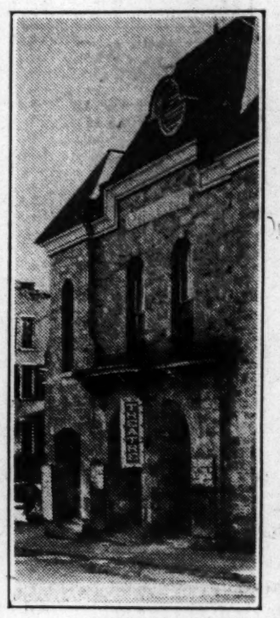
It is certainly a possibility that this problem will give rise to a development of new musical forms.

Central City Opera House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

IT WAS a clear, cool, spring night, 54 years ago. Stars shone brilliantly in the thin, chilly mountain air, and as the moon rose above the valley, the gay crowd thronged into the new grand Opera House for the premier. "Mrs. J. O. Raynolds in a black silk and velvet dress, princess style and pink hair ornaments,



The Christian Science Monitor
CENTRAL CITY OPERA HOUSE

Mrs. T. D. Sears, lavender silk, princess en train, white opera cloak and blue flowers. . . ."

A great night for Central City, Colo., booming mining camp high in the Rockies 50 miles west of Denver. Although it was almost inaccessible, and but a small community, Central City was, at that time, a most important center, industrially and socially, in this region.

Because the town was rich and successful it must have an opera house. This was built by popular subscription, of stone with walls four feet thick. It was decorated by an artist, not "gingerbready" but plain, and in good taste. A theater worthy of Bernhardt, Modjeska, Booth, Warde, Jefferson, Rose Coghlan, and others who trod its boards.

The list of old favorites is lengthy, for, although the town was small, it supported its theater to the extent of 90 consecutive performances a year. Sometimes the attraction would be John L. Sullivan in "A Trip Across the Ocean" (A Show a Lady Can Enjoy), Young Lochinvar (with a real horse on the stage); or Lincoln J. Carter's Masterpiece of Stage Realism, "Under the Dome" (see the marvelous storm and great ferry boat scenes).

Now, after many years of darkness, the old Central City Opera House is being groomed to hold eight performances of "The Lady of the Camellias." In the production Miss Lillian Gish will join the many actresses of the past who have moaned, "Armand! Armand!"—always reminding us, somehow, of Eugene Field's hero who rose up in wrath, jumped over the footlights, and tossed "Armand" through a 10-mile vista painted on the back drop, and offered to marry "Cameel" himself.

And while Mojesky stated we was somewhat off our base
I half opined she liked it by the look upon her face.

The Central City play, July 16 to 23, is under the direction of Mr. Robert Edmond Jones. Miss Gish is to be supported by a cast including Mr. Raymond Hackett, Mr. Frederick Worlock, Miss Cora Witherspoon, Mr. Moffatt Johnson, Miss Mary Morris, Miss Helen Freeman, and Mr. Ian Wolfe.

The play is sponsored by the University of Denver, which now owns the building. Funds for the production have been raised by popular subscription among prominent pioneers, chiefly by endowing chairs in the theater so that they may bear the names of early day leaders in the community.

It is planned to establish the theater as a permanent memorial, under the sponsorship of the university and to have plays there every summer.

'Aiming at a Million'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HIPPODROME — "Out of the Bottle," a new musical comedy in two acts, book and lyrics by Fred Thompson and Clifford Grey (founded on "The Brass Bottle," by F. Anstey), music by Vivian Ellis and Oscar Levant. Produced by Julian Wylie, June 11, 1932. Duchess (People's National) Theater —"The Secret Woman," by Eden Phillpotts. Produced June 15, 1932.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts has been considered by many good judges to be one of the major lights of English literature. Certainly his work is too important to be passed over even when, as in "The Secret Woman," it is a comparative failure—though a failure only in relation to the ambitious aims with which it sets out. A comparison of the average commercial "success" with Mr. Phillpotts's play reminds one of the lines in Browning's poem,

> This low man, adding one to one,
> His hundred's soon hit.
> This high man, aiming at a million,
> Misses an unit.

Many theatrical authors come safely to earth at the end of their plays because their flights are short and unenterprising; if Mr. Phillpotts crashes, he does at least fall from a considerable height.

* * *

In a remote farm in the Dartmoors Mr. Phillpotts reproduces the central situation of "Mourning Becomes Electra": or rather, he anticipates it, for "The Secret Woman," though this is its first London production, was written several years ago. The farmer, Anthony Redvers, is Mannon, and his wife, Ann Redvers, is Christine. The catastrophe is brought about by a push over a cliff. In the last scene Ann Redvers, unlike Christine, finds some measure of salvation by being given up to the police, and the play ends with her receiving a merciful sentence of imprisonment.

Where Mr. Phillpotts goes wrong is in making his settings and characters realistic, and his handling of his theme romantic. Over and over again in "The Secret Woman," Mr. Phillpotts brings about a situation, and then runs away from it. His Anthony Redvers reveals no comprehension whatever of the gravity of his betrayal of his wife, and the relations between Ann and Salome Westaway are utterly unconvincing.

* * *

Yet "The Secret Woman" is a better than average play, and it acts exceedingly well. Miss Nancy Price gives an impressive performance as Ann Redvers, and Miss Peggy Ashcroft notably subdues her grace and suavity to the accent and awkwardness of a Devonshire farmer's girl. Mr. Malcolm Keen's Redvers is a likable fellow, hearty and pleasant, but his performance seems a trifle superficial, though this may be in part the author's fault. Mr. Phillpotts lightens the dark atmosphere of his tragedies with plenty of good comic relief. Mr. Wilson Coleman's Joseph Westaway, the cheerful bankrupt farmer, who regarded the final meeting of his creditors as a social occasion of the first order, is excellent, and so is the gloomy Joshua Bloom of Mr. Alfred Clark. The proposal scene between William Arscott and Barbara Westaway is acted by Miss Elizabeth Maude with an extraordinarily delicate beauty.

Mr. Julian Wylie's musical comedy tells the story of Fakrash-el-Aamash, a genie who, in gratitude to the young man who happened to release him from the bottle in which he was imprisoned, insisted on heaping upon him a multitude of embarrassing presents. The stage transformations of "Out of the Bottle" are particularly adroit. Exceptionally clever is the episode in which Fakrash and his benefactor, Peter Partridge, fly out above the heads of the audience, and great is the excitement when one of them seems likely to fall into the stalls.

Mr. Clifford Mollison gives an accomplished performance as Peter. Miss Polly Walker is fully equal to the small demands on her talents made by the heroine, and Miss Frances Day, as Molly Harper, makes the hit of the show. The humor of "Out of the Bottle" is not very strong, but Mr. Arthur Riscoe is rarely or never dull. He has a stupendous voice, a Carnera among vocal organs, whose lightest whisper is like the explosion of a mine,

Photograph by Raw, Trenton, N. J.-The Christian Science Monitor
GEORGE ANTHEIL

Mr. Antheil on Musical Form

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

CONSTRUCTION is the thing that properly actuates, and that finally measures, a work of art, according to George Antheil, representative of the advance guard of composers, if I correctly understood comment of his when meeting him one day. "Form" was the special word he employed, the reason being, I presume, that "form" has long held the fancy of theorists and of conservatory teachers and has, since I know not when, kept its place as good usage in book and in class.

Yet, while it may be satisfactory enough on grounds of professional lingo, it needs a little defining, to say the least, when brought into everyday talk. For strictly, "form" means only half of what we should like to have it mean. It refers to the result, rather than to the process, of music-writing. Like many another technical term, it comes in after the fact, to explain what has happened; but it guides nobody to the accomplishment of anything. It must be regarded as a characteristic of a completed piece. It can scarcely be considered as an impulse driving a musician to originate a song or a symphony.

To stay clear of confusion, then, let us remember the difference between what, on the one hand, stands finished and published and what, on the other, exists in thought only and still waits to be realized in notes on ruled paper. Meantime, borrowing "construction" from the architects, because it expresses at once that which is made and that which is making, let's go ahead.

With the Advance Guard

Mr. Antheil, to repeat, goes with the advance guard; and why do I not say with the American advance guard, inasmuch as he enlists from the State of New Jersey and from the city of Trenton? Oh, that wouldn't do at all. He belongs, let us not forget, to a fraternity that includes persons from all the ends of the earth. Never mind what country he was brought up in, he figures as an artist among the artists of the world. At the same time, he holds the character of an individual among individuals; and he does not, therefore, submit to classification among those eclectics and internationalists who study musical fashions and who compose after the model and pattern of the latest German, French, Russian or Italian success.

Where, you ask me, did I meet Mr. Antheil, and under what circumstances?

Why, at the studio in Greenwich Village where he and Mrs. Antheil have been spending the winter; and by the interviewer's regular way of appointment. Not only did I see the man himself, inventor of that terrible "Mécanique," which so upset Carnegie Hall a few seasons ago, but also I saw for a moment the elder Mr. Antheil, who was here from Trenton on business of a few hours and was making a brief paternal call. That's the usual story in the case of revolutionists, is it not? Their overturns of society are devised amid the quietest and pleasantest of family surroundings.

Changes in Form

Now I didn't travel from Murray Hill down to Sheridan Square to inquire by what means civilization may quickest be reduced to chaos. What I wished was some authentic observation on the classics. The men most conversant with the masters, I have always found, are those who seem to be most in conflict with them. For helpful opinion about the ancients consult the moderns.

"Form," said he (this I should change to "construction," but that I must remain, when quoting, within the academic vocabulary) "is the persisting trait and quality of music of the big line" (with an arclike gesture). "To show how form has changed in the last 150 years, look particularly at the development section of the first movement of symphonies; and to begin with, view it from Mozart to Brahms. In Mozart, you have the exposition, the development and the recapitulation treated as three equal elements. In Beethoven, you find the development carrying the main burden and interest. In Brahms, you find it retained, but subordinated to the third section."

Here Mr. Antheil took paper and pencil and indicated his meaning by recourse to a graph. Drawing a line from left to right on an upward slant, "You begin here," he explained, "with Mozart, and you end here with Schönberg; proceeding from development in moderation to development in excess. Just after Mozart, and rising on the incline, you place Beethoven. Next above him you put Brahms; and right there you branch off with a downward line, so; and at the lower end of that, you write the name of Stravinsky, who stands for entire abandonment of the development idea. Again on the descending line, between Brahms and Schönberg, you crowd in Mahler and Bruckner; and on the descending line, between Brahms and Stravinsky, you insert the name of Debussy."

A serpent's mouth might the graph have been called, as Mr. Antheil held it up; a dragon's jaws, open to let out smoke and flame.

"Now," I asked, "how about your own music; your opera, 'Transatlantic,' for example, of which such strange reports reached the United States from Germany?"

He handed me a vocal score of "Transatlantic," and bade me select any passage I liked. "You know," he remarked, "that I have had some practice in an opera house as assistant conductor; which means that I have done very little conducting, but plenty of coaching of singers in their rôles. That is a good deal, too, for anyone who wants to write opera. It helped me more than anything else in preparing 'Transatlantic' for the stage at Frankfort."

The book looked innocent enough to me, opening it and glancing through. Mr. Antheil, I thought, must have undergone an experience of reform and chastening since the production in New York of the "Mécanique." Shall I ever cease to hear those, I've forgotten how many, pianos, and that battery of typewriters? Well, I chose from somewhere about one-third of the way along in "Transatlantic" an episode of simple-appearing design, and I requested him to do what he could toward reproducing it on the little upright which stands by his best lighted wall.

Goodness gracious, how his hands flew back and forth along the keyboard, and how fast the pages turned! Here, indeed, was the author and engineer of the "Mécanique." In that turmoil of runs, in that throbbing of dissonant chords, there was no mistaking him, a veritable Camille Desmoulins of the advance guard.

"Helen"

In a composer's way, Mr. Antheil sang as well as played; or, mayhap, in an assistant conductor's way. After the "Transatlantic" excursion, a Mediterranean cruise—his opera, lately completed, "Helen," on a text by Mr. John Erskine. Satire is the aim of "Transatlantic"; high comedy, or something akin to it, that of "Helen." Mr. Antheil showed me the full score, in his own clean penmanship, of the new work; and I rather think there'll be plenty of sound, much of it charming, too, when the fiddles, flutes and trumpets play and when the soprano and the numerous tenors and basses sing. For Mr. Erskine's libretto is a drama of one feminine and many masculine characters. The title figure, as drawn, seems to embody not only Helen of the time after the Trojan War but also Calypso, Circe and for aught I can say from my few minutes' survey of Mr. Antheil's manuscript, other Homeric women of the half-goddess type.

Mr. Antheil spends the coming summer and at least a part of next winter, I understand, studying in Europe as a Guggenheim fellow in music. His opera, "Helen," is likely to be brought out here, I believe, while he is absent.

Film Directors and Their Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WITHIN a fortnight three American stage players of repute—Mr. Leslie Howard, Mr. Paul Muni and Miss Ina Claire—have made public statements to the effect that the film is a director's medium.

"The actor belongs in the theater," said Miss Claire. "On the stage I can express myself," said Mr. Muni, "but in the films I am only what the director chooses to express." "The stage is an actor's medium," declared Mr. Howard; "artistically, the pictures present a new, an interesting, an impressionistic way of telling a story. A resourceful director can tell his story almost without actors."

Apropos of these frank outgivings from players who have attracted wide attention for their work on both stage and screen is a letter to us from Major Charles H. Rich, who has given prolonged study to the practical nature and æsthetic possibilities of the motion picture medium. In the course of his letter he makes the following remarks:

"Film criticism can relate solely to the cinema viewpoint possessed by the director. Pictures made by Von Stroheim, Ford, Vidor, the early Von Sternberg, the early Lubitsch, Clair and several others offer a splendid field for study. There are other men coming on, though the progress and development of directors in the Unit 1 States is a haphazard matter. Many factors hinder this development, and the public has become curious concerning these factors.

"Cinema technique is the manner of expression in the film medium of the creative thoughts of the director. As in every art, so in the cinema, technique to be significant must be highly individualistic. The variations in method—and these are endless in their possibilities of gradation while they adhere to cinema fundamentals—constitute the entertainment medium. Competent film criticism demands the ability to grasp the significance of these variations and gradations, and to evaluate them.

* * *

"The movie star is a creature of synthesis. The makers of stars are practical individuals who work with scissors and paste to create from certain given elements a new personality—or to hold him or her in popular favor. The purpose is to treat the film figure in such a way that a totality is developed—or sustained—which the individual himself could not achieve. At the outset every physical characteristic of the budding star, every trick, every quality, is analyzed, docketed and studied. Invariably certain factors in his or her make-up have to be negatived or eliminated; new combinations of faculty are formed from old elements. One gentleman famous for his profile is photographed only from the more favorable side of his face. The thickness of a certain woman star's chin is cleverly minimized before her face is exhibited. The stub nose of a gentleman from England is replaced in the celluloid by more pleasing nasal contours.

"Now the job of construction begins. This natural material in the form of individual photographs is arranged, with cut-in camera comment and a deal of cunningly interspersed close-up in such a way as to bring the audience and player together in a state of emotional intimacy, and the operation gives to the star an entirely spurious totality for which he or she is not responsible and of which he or she is entirely unaware. When you read the remark of the average critic that "Miss So-and-So gave a 'splendid performance,'" you may set it down that she gave nothing of the sort—the performance was given for her.

* * *

"The method of building up a star is the same whether the builders are dealing with a stage player of reputation or a pretty face fresh from high school. The total product varies vastly, however, and the pretty face is likely to be the more satisfactory material. The trained actor, of course, has a wider range of assets to be assembled, more imagination with which to build, less to be eliminated.

"In this manner M. Maurice Chevalier has been transformed from a music hall singer into a film star. Thus Miss Greta Garbo's vogue was established. It is difficult for the public to believe that she is a synthetic creation, that the histrionic height she appears to reach is a sort of illusion—yet this is the condition of affairs. This admirable screen model, I believe, definitely lacks dramatic talent in the theater sense. To me it is a pity that she has not been allowed to take her normal place in the cinema scheme. As a model she is a director's joy because of her responsiveness. No camera can look at her without making love to her.

"Screen stars are thus manufactured by a system of montage, no new method, although a new catchword in the films. It has been practiced in the United States for 20 years. The Russians have used montage for the projection of the director's creative ideas. In America it has achieved little use beyond the exploitation of the possibilities of the star. This cinema projection of ideas or personalities has nothing essentially to do with what the theater understands as acting."

E. C. S.

The London Era estimates that there are 200,000 amateurs taking some sort of moving pictures in England.

North Shore Arts Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, Mass.

NO CROWDING is evident in the tenth exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association of Gloucester, thus giving opportunity to study individual pictures and to find among the 410 paintings and the 14 works of sculpture a gratifying proportion of interesting compositions.

As is usual, even in a large show, a few works stand out. Generally speaking, the technical average is high, but the paintings that arrest the attention have more than technique to commend them.

Two studies, opposite in subject matter and in styles of execution, stand out from their many fellows. One is "Regatta" by Mr. Barse Miller, the other "The Night Club" by Miss Henrietta M. King. Yet both compositions have one aspect in common—they are clear-cut, basically geometrical, although not obtrusively so. There is about each a sense of dominant design which creates a restraint gratifying in an age when unrestrained expression seems the keynote.

"Regatta" develops its composition from sharply cut yellow-white sails, and in an irregular island with answering sharpness of upward piling gables along a single street. About these angles moves the curving, undulating contour of land. From the standpoint of design Mr. Barse Miller has something to say, and knows how to state each salient point without undue exaggeration and with nice feeling for the composition of the whole.

"The Night Club" is a study of New York buildings long after dark. The geometric shapes in purple and lavender grays create a setting the focal point of which is found in the white glare of upward reflected light from the night club near the center of the composition. Instead of playing upon the theme of direct light glare, as do so many painters when attempting a modern city nocturne, Miss Henrietta M. King gains greater mystery and sustained interest through indirect lighting and its subtle effect upon building masses already simplified through the agency of night.

A City Nocturne

Three other canvases also stand out: Miss Grace Thorp Gemberling's "Holiday"; Mr. George Herring's "Two Old Fishermen" and Mr. Louis F. Voorhees's "Sails." Again there is contrast in viewpoints with one trait in common—these three painters use technique not as an end in itself but as a means of expression.

"Holiday" is a story picture of two young things at a seaside resort, sipping sodas at a balcony café. The artist uses an interesting color range, with emphasis on the dull blues and greens alleviated by warmer touches of red. With its many-figured beach background the study presents a nice problem in composition.

"Two Old Fishermen" is a forthright character study. The two weatherbeaten men, with their large noses and great black caps are posed against a background of boats, and wear padded jackets of blue and green. As in the Gemberling canvas, the color range is dominantly blue and green with accent use of red, yet the emotional intent of the work is at an opposite pole.

"Sails" by Mr. Louis F. Voorhees is a study in cubistic rainbow patterns far removed from material reality. The artist has taken the general theme of sails and has worked them into a quasi-abstraction of prismatic hues.

Mr. F. J. Waugh

There are many admirable marines, among which one might note Mr. Frederick J. Waugh's "Before the Fog," a study of disturbed water that could be produced only by one whose acquaintance with the ocean is intimate. "Storm Beaten," by Mr. Stanley W. Woodward, and "Sea After a Storm," by Mr. Parker S. Perkins also touch the more dramatic aspect of a rocky coast.

A list of the other outstanding painters would include Mr. Hugh H. Breckenridge, Mr. Yarnall Abbott, Mr. H. Dudley Murphy, Mr. Harry Leith-Ross, Mr. Donald B. Barton, Mr. William Meyerowitz, Miss Theresa Bernstein, Mr. Frederick L. Stoddard, Mr. A. Conway Peyton, the Gruppes, Charles P. and Emile A., Mr. Harry W. Powers, Mrs. Susan Ricker Knox, Miss Gertrude Fiske, Mr. W. Lester Stevens, Mr. Galen J. Perrett, Mrs. Marian P. Sloane, Mr. A. T. Hibbard, Mr. Nicola D'Ascenzo, Miss Cora Gibson, Miss Irma René Koen, and Mr. Eliot O'Hara, among others.

Mrs. Susan Barse Miller, mother of Barse Miller, is represented by two interesting little compositions, "Market Women" and "Sardiniers-Concarneau," the study of three round-shouldered burly fishermen in blue and rust-red jeans, carrying baskets between them.

Of the character studies shown the most interesting are found among the free characterizations rather than among the set portraits. Especially well handled from the standpoint of personality are Miss Ruth M. Hallock's keen, bright "Gossip of Concarneau," Mrs. Bertha Herbert Potter's "Old Robert"; Mr. Howard E. Smith's "Rockport Neighbor" and Mr. John Lavalle's "Portrait of My Grandfather."

Water colors, etchings, and a case of miniatures by Miss Pauline Bliss Williams round out the paintings.

Although there are few works of sculpture shown, the range in subject matter and execution veers from ultra-simplification, as in the work of Mr. Richard H. Recchia, to the intricate ecclesiastical lunette relief by Mr. Ernest Pellegrini.

Particularly interesting are Miss Katherine W. Lane's "Stag and Doe" and the two compositions by Miss Amelia Peabody, "The Master," hunter and horse surrounded by hounds, and "Youth" the purposely elongated willowy figure of a young mother with her child.

Other sculptors exhibiting are Miss Nellie Louise Thompson, Mr. Franz H. Denghausen, Miss Gertrude C. Fosdick, Mr. Philip S. Sears, and Miss Helen Sahler. The exhibition continues until Sept. 10.

D. G.

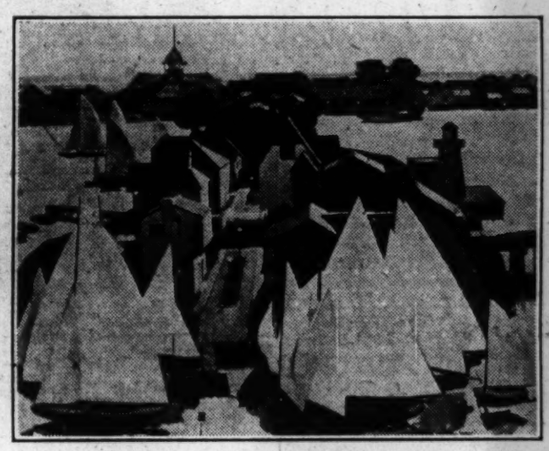


Photo by George H. Davis Studio-The Christian Science Monitor
"REGATTA" BY MR. BARSE MILLER
In the North Shore Arts Association Annual Show.

Seattle Ibsen Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

INSPIRED by the festival plays of Malvern, Eng., which every summer attract theatergoers from all over the world, the Seattle Repertory Players inaugurated their first annual Summer Ibsen Festival, beginning June 14, with three plays by Henrik Ibsen. With Seattle the center of a large Scandinavian population, it is natural that the first dramatic festival should feature Scandinavian plays. Two of the three are revivals, so far as this company is concerned; "The Wild Duck" having been twice before produced by the players and "Peer Gynt" once, when it broke all northwest theater records with a run last season of nearly four months. The play newly added is "A Doll's House.' "Peer Gynt," with the incidental music written for it by Grieg, is proving the best attraction of the festival, and will have to its credit 50 performances in 13 months—more if the festival time is extended, as is probable.

Seattle is at this time host to many national conventions (Federated Women's Clubs, Vasa, Rotary International, Sons of Norway, Daughters of Norway) and smaller groups of other guests on vacation. The Playhouse is proving a mecca at the time of year usually barren in good theatrical entertainment. Already the new register at the civic theater contains signatures of people from distant places, many of whom have come especially for the festival.

"Peer Gynt"

The acting version of "Peer Gynt" is in three parts—youth, middle age and old age—adapted and arranged by Mr. Albert M. Ottenheimer from the poem, with reference to the version used at the National Theatre at Oslo.

Mr. Burton W. James who plays Peer has the needed fire and poetic feeling for the part. People come not once or twice but over and over again to get that something which the Peer Gynt of Mr. James gives them. Humor and satire have their place in the fantasy and are brought out sufficiently for thorough enjoyment but never at the expense of the poetry of the play.

Modern settings on a revolving stage, with a spacious background of blue, place the characters in a realm suitable for the fantasy. Pleasing to the extent of strange delight is the weird atmospheric effect of the scene with the three saeter (cowherd) girls. The Troll king and his followers in grotesque masks sway in a fascinating coördination to unusual rhythms. Anitra's dance is augmented by a ballet. In the more realistic scenes Norwegian costumes give the final touch of color to the whole.

In the group scene for Ingrid's wedding which formerly was its weakest spot in Seattle each individual now moves with purposeful direction. Miss Helga Lund, a young Norwegian-American, is well suited in features and in temperament to play Solveig. Her work during the winter as Juliet ("Romeo and Juliet") and as Margueriete ("Faust") has made her portrayal richer than her first appearance in the character. She plays in sympathetic complement to Mr. James. She does not, however, sing, which makes Solveig's songs, though beautifully read, unsatisfying. Miss Sophia Rosenstein's Aase, too, has mellowed and gained balance in pathos and humor. Casting for other parts is uniformly good.

"The Wild Duck"

The first act of "The Wild Duck" is enlivened by the Mrs. Sorby of Miss Monty Margetts. Beginning with the second act, as given in Seattle, the play swings into absorbing theater, one reason being that it employs for the most part the strongest playhouse talent. Mr. Frederick Patterson with a studied fierceness, in direct contrast to the sophistication he carried off with ease in the "Peer Gynt" Frenchman, brings out the symbolism of this sociological drama. Miss Helga Lund's Hedvig is her best contribution to the theater. The Hialmar Ekdal of Mr. Burton W. James smacks of the Old World. Particularly well done is the Gina of Miss Aristelle Macdonald. Her walk, her dusting, her bringing on of food and her hurrying to help the men with their wraps reveal care in preparation for the part. Mr. Albert M. Ottenheimer presents a sympathetic designed Old Ekdal, and Mr. Glen Gibbs is a forceful Dr. Relling.

"A Doll's House"

In "A Doll's House" the Nora hardly establishes the prevailing mood of the play, and the Christine seems too "modern." True, echoes of the famous door slam heard round the world have grown fainter as awakened women have learned less drastic and more sufficient methods, but the dramatic fundamentals of this drama which brought Ibsen most fame and helped women toward emancipation are oddly enough left for the men in the cast to uphold. This they do well. Mr. James gives an admirable portrayal of Dr. Rank and Mr. David Henderson is well cast as Torvald Helmer. As Nils Krogstad, Mr. Ottenheimer gives "A Doll's House" its most impressive Ibsen character.

Oxford University is entering the films. In a cinema version of Mr. Anthony Gibbs's novel, "Young Apollo," which is being made by Miss Leontine Sagan, all the crowd players will be provided by the Oxford University Dramatic Society.

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EDUCATIONAL

What It Did to the Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Waban, Mass.

AN EDITORIAL published some time ago in The Christian Science Monitor mentioned the advice, given by Prof. Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia University, "that children be drawn into the family circle of news discussion." This idea will work wonders! One hundred per cent, in fact!

Six years ago my young daughter entered the freshman class of a private school situated in a suburb of Boston, Mass. She was like the average girl, interested in her good times and that of her schoolmates. These interests, as every parent knows, are not exactly entertaining dinner conversation for the adult members of the family.

Before the first month of that freshman year had passed, daughter had thrown some bombs into the home fort. The first explosion brought the announcement that the literature teacher expected each child in her class to attend some entertainment of merit, such as a play by Shakespeare or G. Bernard Shaw, go to some building noted for its fine architecture or a museum, hear some noted person lecture, hear a symphony concert or some noted singer, during each week-end.

"Horrors! How absurd," said the family in unison. What good could possibly be accomplished and what a pity to break up those precious week-ends. But, as we parents all know, a teacher's word is law to most freshmen, and so daughter, along with her "chums," began her weekly trips.

A Second Bomb

The second explosion came with the announcement that on every Monday morning the entire class would be asked what they talked about around the family dinner table.

There was much talk in the family circle about this atrocity, but deaf to all these thoughts in the homes of her pupils, the teacher, as it worked out, continued on this course for two years, while the week-end activities continued during all four years.

It was about the end of the second year that the family began to realize that we no longer had the ordinary child's mentality to adapt ourselves to in conversation. Her course in history of art, augmented by constant trips to art exhibits began to look like a barrier to the family, but we soon found ourselves bravely brushing off the cobwebs from our own mentalities and once again reading with great interest of art treasures, architecture and history, to say nothing of going joyfully to many of the new art exhibits.

Every Monday for four years this daughter and her mates handed in a paper containing at least 10 important news events of the week, gleaned from the news of the world. This news had to be taken from the finest newspapers and the weekly reviews. Along with these, an important editorial of the week must be brought to class and all these things discussed. Once a month a written review of the articles from one of "The Quality Group" of magazines was required as class work.

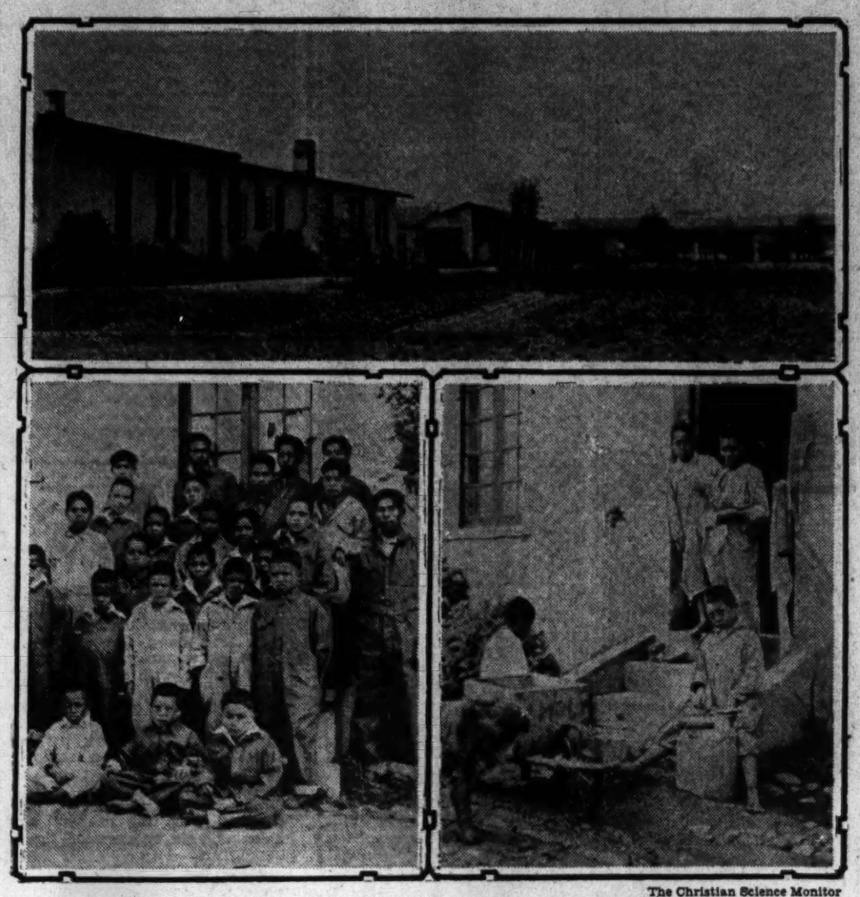
Genuine Results

During the first two years there were many objections to all this extra work, from parents and students alike, but during the fourth year of our daughter's course we came to the sudden realization that we had in our midst a young lady who could talk intelligently on nearly all the important news of the day. If she happened to be in the company of a college president (I have listened to her under these circumstances) she could talk as well as listen on many educational subjects. If her dinner partner happened to be an artist she could talk with real intelligence on different periods of Italian art or on Russian icons. These things were real accomplishments but her groundwork in literature had been more than solid.

Many nights our dinner conversation would last through the entire meal on Shakespeare, Tolstoy, Gorky or it might be Martin Luther, Schiller or Goethe who was our hero for the hour. It might perhaps be an evening discussion on the poems of Robert Frost or Milton. These were spontaneous discussions and often started from something read in the newspaper that day. I will have to admit that all the family benefited by these talks, not only because it made us remember much of our own knowledge which had been in the dark recesses of our minds for several years; but, to be honest, we all learned many interesting things.

Now I am quite sure that many young readers are going to say, "Who wants to be a prude!" The general idea today among "teen" age boys and girls seems to be that if anyone really talks on anything but frivolous subjects she must be prudish. I differ with you, young reader, for although my daughter has just finished reading "Kristin Lavransdatter" with great enjoyment and her magazine reading is mostly from the Atlantic Monthly, Reader's Digest, National Geographic and such, she with all her mates, nearly all of whom you will find at Smith, Wellesley or at scattered universities, are never wall flowers at a dance. Fraternity dances, coming out parties and good times fill their vacations to overflowing. Perhaps a chance remark of my daughter's may answer this question better than anything I could say. When at home for a holiday, she said: "I surely have had a good time at college. Do you know, mother, I have not received less than two 'bids' for every dance at the university since I've been there."

At least I am sure that my daughter will never make the mistake that Jane, a young lady of 20 who had just graduated from a famous finishing school, made in my company about six years ago. A group of young people were standing with me in the foyer of a summer hotel when Jane spoke up and said: "Did you see by the paper that Rudolph Valentino passed away yesterday?" Everyone looked shocked and much animated conversation about this movie hero began. I turned to the young lady and said: "Did you notice also that Charles Eliot has just passed on?" With a look of bewilderment on her face, Jane looked up and said, "Who's that?"



The Christian Science Monitor

Mexican School Built by Teacher and Pupils. At the Left Is a Group of Newcomers to the School From the Streets of Mexico City. At the Right, Boys on Kitchen Duty

Up From the Streets of Mexico City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City, D. F.

LA GRANJA, an interesting school outside of Mexico City, teaches its children that by their works are they known. The 40 boys are never reminded that once they were street waifs in the big city. The school, a long, low building built by boys like themselves out in the sunny fields, is their present home. Here they live, and work, and play. All tasks and all pleasures are coöperative, and the boys take part in everything with good will and earnestness. They know that what they are is judged only by what they do, and only by doing their best can they earn and keep a place of kind regard in the thoughts of their associates — a place every child covets.

No longer do these boys go hungry, for full, appetizing meals are served in the mess hall at regular hours. For these children there is no more seeking of deep doorways in which to pass the night, for their large, airy dormitory has individual cots and warm blankets for each. Dirty rags and tatters have been replaced by good strong overalls and clean, warm sweater suits. Perhaps most important of all, distorted thoughts and lives have given place to brighter, truer concepts of good citizenship, to happy, smiling faces, and to ambitions for better service.

How It Happened

How did this happen? It all came about when someone saw a need and felt sure that there must be a corresponding supply for that need.

One time, about in 1920, in the Hooker School near Mexico City, a meeting of the Federation of Church Workers of the Federal District was held. There were speeches about the fine work being done there for girls. Listening appreciatively to these talks was a Mr. Albert Blair. He thought, "Why couldn't this work be done for boys, also?" People with whom he spoke about it were interested, but nothing was done. Yet he entertained the thought and the hope of somehow helping the homeless youngsters whom he saw on the streets.

Suddenly the way was opened.

One winter's evening during the de la Huerta revolution, the director of a boys' school in Colonia de La Bolsa appeared in Mr. Blair's office. "We must disband our school," he said. "There is no money to pay the teachers and the children must go. But what of the 28 orphans? They have no homes, and there is no one to care for them. What to do?"

It seemed like a hopeless predicament, but it proved to be an opportunity for beginning a venture.

With only the thought of helping the children, Mr. Blair said, "For the present bring them here. Then we'll see what we can do."

Later that night those 28 orphan children were fed and housed in Mr. Blair's own home. In beds, on cots and on the floor they slept, and all were happy in the presence of such kindness.

Mr. Blair got in touch with friends, with the Rotary Club and with the Chapultepec Heights Real Estate Company, of which he himself was a member.

With them he discussed again the idea of a home and school for the needy children. He said, "We have no building, no teacher, and no curriculum, but we have 28 pupils. We must do something."

As a result, 2½ acres of land were given for the project, provision was made for building a farm home and school on the land, and a small ranch near by had been located where the owner and his wife offered to care for the children until the new place should be ready.

Children Began to Build

The children were moved out to the ranch, and they themselves under capable directors and with sufficient assistance began the work on their own new home. What pride and joy they felt!

With things soon ready, the new home was occupied and housework, farm work and lessons began. Each one was learning to take care of himself. The curriculum had six objectives to teach: 1, to read; 2, to write; 3, to do simple sums; 4, to tell the truth; 5, to keep one's word, and 6, to wash. "To wash" was explained as including personal cleanliness and order in every way.

The work went along smoothly until near the end of the first year. Mr. Blair, returning from a trip to the United States, went out to visit the school and found a new situation. The case was reversed.

With the ending of the revolution, the Government had resumed paying all teachers and the director of the boys' school of Colonia de la Bolsa had come for his pupils and taken them back with him to their original school. Now there were a building, a curriculum and supplies ready, but there were no pupils.

The situation might have seemed discouraging, but the problem almost solved itself.

A fine Russian couple was established in the building, to have charge of three children, found almost at once, who were in need of care. Also, a Miss Laura Temple consented to see after the school. She moved out to La Granja, and, for three years, gave gratuitously her invaluable services.

By that time the school had grown from three to 40 pupils. Destitute boys anywhere between the ages of 5 and 15 are taken at La Granja. Forty pupils being found the right number for the greatest efficiency, the school has been kept at about that limit ever since.

The Farm Has Grown

The school farm, likewise, has grown: There is more land used for raising crops; there is a flock of chickens; and there are dogs, pigs, a goat and a burro. As new buildings have been required, the boys themselves have built them. That was always fun, but one can only imagine the excitement, the pleasure, and the practical lessons they experienced during the construction of their swimming pool. They can be compared only with the fun they now have in using it.

Thus far, La Granja has guided more than 60 boys into useful, happy lives. For some of them good homes were found; others found good jobs so that they could support themselves; and a few especially capable and fitted boys have been sent on to higher schools.

The affairs of La Granja are watched over with special interest and patronage by three organizations of Mexico City: the Rotary Club, the Junior League and the Woman's Board of 14 members.

La Granja is at present the only school of its kind in Mexico City, but there are more to come. It is the good seed sown, and, as the plant has grown strong, more branches will be put forth wherever the light shines.

B. Z.

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Designing the Forecourt

Formality Is Keynote

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IF LONDON is lacking in the broad, tree-lined thoroughfares of Continental cities, she provides ample compensation in the way of greenery in her public squares and her characteristic forecourts—to say nothing of her spacious back gardens. These latter of course are private. Yet the alluring shapes of trees and tall flowering shrubs are visible above the high boundary walls.

London forecourts, on the other hand, do not reserve their delights exclusively for the inmates of a household. They are semi-public. Even if enclosed by walls or hedges, tempting glimpses are offered when the gates are left open or when solid gates are replaced, as they frequently are, by wrought iron grilles.

These forecourts are of many different shapes and sizes. In the more crowded neighborhoods they may be nothing more than small paved areas separated from the sidewalk by chains swung between posts. Then in all probability their only decoration will be clipped evergreens in tubs to each side of the entrance door, or at most a series of flower boxes painted green at the base of the house walls. But in the suburbs or in quiet backwaters of what were once separate communities, like Chelsea, Hampstead or St. John's Wood, these forecourts are so large that they might well rank as front gardens.

Design Most Important

Many of these larger spaces are so attractively laid out that they offer valuable suggestions in design and planting not only for city and suburban forecourts anywhere but for inclosed areas in gardens comprising several units. After studying a number of them one concludes that the most satisfying forecourts are those which are formal in plan and planting. A strictly formal treatment seems most in keeping with urban conditions. One realizes the importance of designing such spaces not only in terms of line and proportion (in relation to the house as well as to the actual site) but in terms of masonry and planting also.

Planting is perhaps the least important of these considerations, for it is usually confined to boxes and borders. These are often changed with the seasons. Frequently only one or two kinds of flower are seen at the same time. This simplifies upkeep and it also produces a very telling effect. Single or double flower plantings are to be strongly recommended for smaller forecourts and are often a wise choice for even larger areas.

One charming little forecourt in Kensington will serve to illustrate how well these requirements of proportion, masonry and planting may be harmonized when sufficient thought is given to the subject. The house was a small early nineteenth century building covered with plaster. This had been painted a deep cream color. The small court in front was square with the path from the gate to the front door at one side. Thus the whole of the square was available for the forecourt.

It was bordered on two sides by a privet hedge partially screening it from the house next door and from the sidewalk. The court was paved with stones of a warm beige and brown tone which accentuated pleasantly the cream colored facade. There was a sundial in the middle. Then at a distance of several feet ran an encircling border about 1½ feet wide. This border was planted with pink geraniums. Other pink geraniums appeared on the house front in window boxes. The frames and sills of the windows were painted a soft Delft blue. The whole arrangement was satisfing in its proportions and in its color scheme.

A stucco house with brick trimmings had a small brick forecourt cut in half by a central footpath. The bricks were laid diagonally, which gave variety, and the London climate had covered them with a becoming coating of moss. The outer border (about 2 feet wide) was planted with yellow flowers—daffodils in the early spring, later lemon-colored marigolds and still later copper-colored snapdragons.

Discreetly Recalled

When the architecture of a house is good, it should be discreetly recalled in the forecourt, preferably by the masonry. Thus a brick Georgian house with stone dressings could have a flagged forecourt with a central sundial or bird bath set in a decorative circle, made of bricks or of brick tiles embedded in cement.

When, however, the architecture is indifferent, it is best to keep the forecourt as neutral as possible, so as not to call attention to the deficiencies of the façade. In such cases stone paving (not of the "crazy" kind) is a wise selection. The stones should be laid with cracks so that grass can grow up between them. If the forecourt is small, the addition of clipped evergreens planted in tubs or set on a level with the paving will be quite sufficient.

Generally speaking, small forecourts are at their best when the whole surface is paved. If there is room enough, flower borders can be planted along the edges.

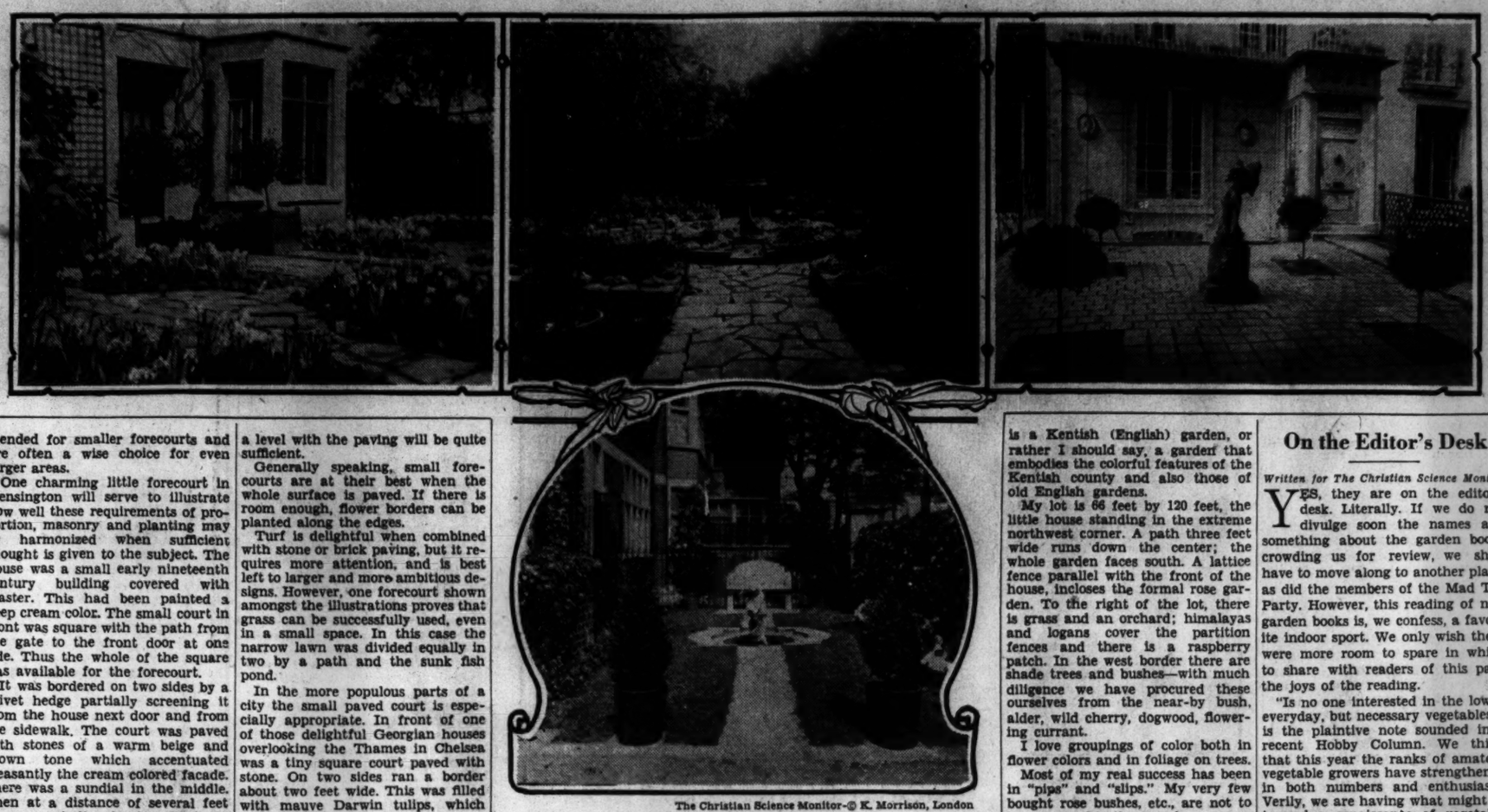
Turf is delightful when combined with stone or brick paving, but it requires more attention, and is best left to larger and more ambitious designs. However, one forecourt shown amongst the illustrations proves that grass can be successfully used, even in a small space. In this case the narrow lawn was divided equally in two by a path and the sunk fish pond.

In the more populous parts of a city the small paved court is especially appropriate. In front of one of those delightful Georgian houses overlooking the Thames in Chelsea was a tiny square court paved with stone. On two sides ran a border about two feet wide. This was filled with mauve Darwin tulips, which with the gray paving and the gray stone of the sundial, made a very simple and pleasing color scheme. In the middle of another tiny flagged court was an old lead cistern embellished with an eighteenth century design. It was filled with brilliant yellow chrysthemums.

Often an effective forecourt can be made by using different kinds of masonry on different levels. In Knightsbridge there is a small narrow court leading to an eighteenth century house. The path at one side of the court is laid with plain square stones. The court itself is raised a few inches higher and is covered with crazy paving. There are two borders along each side. These are planted in spring with irises and in summer with snapdragons.

Flowers Having Formal Shape

Purple flag irises are an excellent choice for forecourts not only because they grow well in London but because their foliage is decorative even when the blossoming season is over. Many of the spring flowers are suitable, because their shapes are so formal. Best of all are tulips either planted alone or with some low growing variety. For long blooming nothing could be better than geraniums. If the red ones seem too showy or hackneyed, beautiful effects can be secured with the pink ones. Snapdragons are also a good choice. One of the most attractive forecourts which the writer can recall was planted entirely with single pink dahlias having a yellow center. If bordering plants are desired, white alyssum is a prime favorite in London. So are several kinds of saxifrage, lobelia and Virginian stock which thrives in most parts of the capital.



The Christian Science Monitor-© K. Morrison, London

Upper Row, Left: Display of Daffodils Shows Wisdom of Planting a Forecourt With One Single Variety of Flower. Center: Here is a Larger Forecourt Designed on Circular Lines Radiating From a Central Bird Bath. The Planting Includes Pink Snapdragons, White Alyssum and Mauve Dwarf Ageratum. Right: Cream-Colored Tiles Are Not Often Used to Pave Forecourts but They Harmonize With the Ivory Façade and the Entrance Door, Which Is Oak in Its Natural Shade. Lower: This Little Forecourt in Chelsea Is Not Only Pleasant in Design but Its Tiny Lawns and Evergreens Are an Excellent Foil to the Red of the Brick Façade.

'Canny Crumbs'—Mummy Peas

"MY GARDEN HOBBY"

Yarmouth, N. S.

Dear Friends:

We frankly admit that we enjoy growing things that our neighbors do not have. When entertaining, it is a great help during a conversational lull to be able to ask:

"Would you not like to see the Mummy Peas?"

"The Whatty Peas?" the guest will say.

While steering him gently in the direction of the garden we correct him as to the name, and tell him that the friend of a friend had a friend who was given a seed from a pod found in an Egyptian mummy case of great antiquity. By now we have reached the small trellis on which a dainty plant very similar to a sweet pea is climbing. The flowers are smaller than those of the sweet pea; the petals are more solid in texture, and all are of a deep shade of blue—perhaps Nile blue! If the guest is a seeker after facts we pursue the subject and tell him that the Mummy Peas are a little joke that the guides play on the tourists. No seed could germinate that had been lying inactive for thousands of years, so, when visitors are expected, the seeds are placed where they will be found and taken happily home. Even though it may be part of a farce, the flower is very pretty, and we get quite a thrill out of having a bit of old Egypt in our Nova Scotia garden.

For our novelties this year we have a bleeding heart with a yellow blossom; a viola with ruby red petals, a new variety of saxifraga with the enchanting name of "Tumbling Waters."

Many years ago when I was a child, in the south of England, I used to see in the garden of a playmate, a plant called "Calvary Clover." The leaves were just like ordinary clover leaves but had red-brown spots in the center. One autumn day my little friend showed me the seed pod which looked like a round and prickly burr. She picked it and very carefully unwound it, so that it formed a tiny circlet of thorns and disclosed three nail-shaped seeds. I have never seen it in any garden but that one. Perhaps some Surrey reader may help to transplant it from the garden of memory to the garden of today.

(Miss) C. O. H.

* * *

Manchester, Eng.

Dear Editor:

Whilst I have always loved a garden, my pleasure has been increased through this letter column. I have so much desired to write a letter; but, then, I have no garden.

After reading your invitation some time ago my desire was greater than ever, and then came the thought of writing about the gardens of others. Gardens I have wandered in with keen delight. The fruit of the earth is for the enjoyment of all, and I have never felt short of a garden to wander in.

There is a garden which I wish all garden lovers could see. This little gem is up in Scotland, overlooking the banks of the Clyde.

The garden rises from the level up the hillside, and the house nestles at the foot of the slope. The trees are a very great height and one climbs to the terraced garden above by a winding iron staircase. A waterfall gently shimmers and twinkles as it catches the sun through the dark trees.

Now we are on the terrace which curves outward half-moon shape and is high above the house, and we sit on the old terraced wall where ferns are growing in the cracks, and look down on the garden below and across the Clyde to the mountains in the distance.

As we turn our backs to the terrace we face a feast of flowers. These are planted by the gardener in fancy shaped plots in the green grass lawn We wander past and the garden slopes up and then down, there are trees of the willow family, dark monkey trees, tall trees and short ones, bushes of different kinds and shapes. This is nature's garden up on this hilly woodside, where the birds build their nests high in the branches. A door in the thicket, and a peep reveals the kitchen garden and the gardener's cottage.

What a spot, and what a view!

As we continue our walk down this path with thicket edge on each side, we pause to admire the graceful little stone figures placed in niches in the thicket.

Holding fast to the iron stair rail we go down to the garden below, passing on our way the greenhouses, where the grapes are the "apples" of the gardener's eye. He wins many prizes with these delicious fruits, which hang in bunches behind closed doors. There is also a little putting green on the front lawn bordered with holly bushes.

My visit is over, and I shall have to leave my garden up in its northern home, but my memories I fold apart, I cannot leave them so far away. (Mrs.) A. W.

* * *

Vancouver, British Columbia

Dear Fellow Gardeners:

My garden hobbies have so far not been mentioned in your columns. They are: patience, faith and dreaming.

In an editorial on Denmark, I read that the peasants have the patience to do agricultural work which will require 30 years to mature; of course, in a "home" garden, as our tastes and also our homes are unlikely to suit possible grandchildren, we must look for earlier returns, but I can truly say that many of my dreams have been five to six years in the dreaming.

I am a widow and most of the garden work I do myself, except for exceptionally heavy work which latter mostly has had to be paid for and that has constituted my dreaming. Had I possessed all the necessary faith, perhaps the piquancy might have been wanting, for it is the almost undared-for realization of a dream which gives one such a grateful thrill.

My first and perpetual ambition is a Kentish (English) garden, or rather I should say, a garden that embodies the colorful features of the Kentish county and also those of old English gardens.

My lot is 66 feet by 120 feet, the little house standing in the extreme northwest corner. A path three feet wide runs down the center; the whole garden faces south. A lattice fence parallel with the front of the house, incloses the formal rose garden. To the right of the lot, there is grass and an orchard; himalayas and logans cover the partition fences and there is a raspberry patch. In the west border there are shade trees and bushes—with much diligence we have procured these ourselves from the near-by bush, alder, wild cherry, dogwood, flowering currant.

I love groupings of color both in flower colors and in foliage on trees.

Most of my real success has been in "pips" and "slips." My very few bought rose bushes, etc., are not to be compared to those we have grown from cuttings. We have as many native things as we can transplant or strike. This is a wonderful source of pleasure, for I have always innumerable plants and bushes to give away; wild things for town people, and tame things for our rural friends.

For many years the central path was the feature of the garden, years ago it was a thing of wondrous beauty—for a few weeks!

A friend gave me three plants of Canterbury Bells, one white, one blue and one pink, within a few years these multiplied and cross-fertilized, until the "long walk" was packed with every shade and variety of Canterbury Bell and also patches of foxglove. There were large boulders all down each side of the path, and flowers grew out irregularly from either side; these "hedges" were well over five feet tall; there was a continual hum of bees, and I have never seen so many butterflies before or since. The beauty was ephemeral but once seen never to be forgotten.

My planting now is more studied and more lasting. I have removed all the rocks and replaced them on either side with a line of red bricks (from a neighbor's broken-down chimney!), rock plants are planted at intervals together with pinks, sweet William, etc., to produce color all the year round; to the back there are patches of bulbs and down the center of the borders large perennials, and in convenient spots I clump my beloved Canterbury Bells and some foxgloves; and this year I hope to be able to grow some annuals to hide the unlovely retirement of the Orient poppy and his companions. I have tried to attract birds, bees and butterflies, and I think that I and they quite agree in preferring old-fashioned flowers and wild bushes. (Mrs.) M. R.

[Mrs. M. R., may we have your full name and address, please.—Editor.]

* * *

Sewaren, N. J.

Dear Friends:

My garden Hobby is raising varieties of flowers that will lend themselves to harmonious and colorful arrangement as bouquets for our church services, during seven months of the year. In any garden there must needs be low-growing perennials and bedding plants to make a harmonious setting, but for the weekly basket and vase arrangement a variety of long-stemmed flowers must be arranged for throughout the growing season.

A careful selection of varieties, and with care as to coloring, has led to many happy combinations. Many of the blooms must be brilliant rose or pink to balance their more sober neighbors. The green necessary may readily be supplied from untrimmed privet, and wayside bushes, but there must also be present, beside the main flowers in each arrangement, an abundance of long-stemmed wee flowers to fill in the spaces. For this latter purpose I have found Baby's Breath, and the variety known as Bristol Fairy, ideal with roses, and the June flowers. The chaste Madonna Lily is lovely with delphiniums. The orange red of the Elegans lily is effectively combined with bush clematis. Later, when the procession of gladiolus is startling the garden with its gorgeous variety of loveliness, a dainty Spurge bears long stems of branching white, small, flowers, which combined with the glads makes bouquets of bewitching beauty. Another good filler is the snow white Achillea, or Pearl; then the Physostegia, the Boltonia and lastly the bush known as Snowberry. With care and planning, there is a beautiful succession of bloom in my garden from the forsythia in April until the dahlias and chrysanthemums are leveled by frost in November.

A happy combination, not for cutting, is a border a foot deep of the pink Darwin tulip, Clara Butt, faced with a line of the aniline blue phlox Divaracata. Another lovely experiment is to plant red Darwin tulips among the roses in groups of three or five. They will bloom a month before the roses and disappear before summer cultivating is a necessity. Plants that are well established divide readily, so there is always a basketful of extras for the newly started gardens of neighbors and friends. The joy of a garden is in sharing. (Mrs.) H. B. A.

The Christian Science Monitor-From "Trees of Yosemite"

MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK TREE

One of the 34 Linoleum Block Prints by Della Taylor Hoss in "Trees of Yosemite," by Mary Curry Tresidder, Just Published by Stanford University Press ($2).

This is a de luxe guide to the trees of the Valley, for each print is accompanied by a few paragraphs of description. Any tree lover would enjoy the book, combining, as it does, accurate botanical information with format and illustrations of art value.

On the Editor's Desk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YES, they are on the editor's desk. Literally. If we do not divulge soon the names and something about the garden books crowding us for review, we shall have to move along to another place, as did the members of the Mad Tea Party. However, this reading of new garden books is, we confess, a favorite indoor sport. We only wish there were more room to spare in which to share with readers of this page the joys of the reading.

"Is no one interested in the lowly, everyday, but necessary vegetables?" is the plaintive note sounded in a recent Hobby Column. We think that this year the ranks of amateur vegetable growers have strengthened in both numbers and enthusiasm. Verily, we are having what might be termed a renaissance of vegetable growers. And because of the fact that so many of these gardeners are tickling the soil of a backyard vegetable plot for the first time in years, or ever, Mr. Edward I. Farrington's "The Backyard Garden, a Handbook for the Amateur" (Stratford Company, Boston, $1.50) is a particular boon. It is a thoroughly useful little volume and its author, secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and editor of Horticulture, needs no introduction. There are some 40 short chapters, good charts and illustrations, and a fine subject index. Beginning with sound advice on planning, buying tools, fertilizing the soil and starting seeds (both in cold frames and in open ground) the book goes on with helps on raising the various garden crops, a chapter to each crop (beans, peas, melons, etc.) ending up with the subjects of picking and storing the results of one's activities. A chapter or two on vegetables in the flower garden, flowers in the vegetable garden, a cellar garden, spraying, agricultural experiment stations, and such like, make the book much that the amateur could desire. Any backyard vegetable plot ought to thrive on it and it deserves a place on the garden bookshelf.

* * *

We gardeners all raise annuals, could not do without them, but isn't it true that most of our search for garden information has to do with perennials? We know so little about the gay garden acquaintances of a single season. Here, then, is a little book that gives annuals a place in the sun. "Annuals in the Garden," by H. Stuart Ortloff (Macmillan Co. $1.25), is a well-got-up volume by a landscape architect experienced in presenting his material. The chapters are on the usual subjects—the sort of thing one wants to know—and they are short and practical. Particularly delightful are the numerous planting diagrams and the useful lists of annuals classified by color and height. Those who have spent morning moments scrutinizing squares of blank ground for the first sign of seedlings, will welcome the germination table, also. Did you know that zinnias will show themselves in five to eight days, but that annual phlox takes 20 to 25; that petunias want 18 to 20, while marigolds need barely a week? Window boxes, modern hanging gardens, annuals for the rock garden and the effective and interesting planting diagrams were to us the cream of the book.

* * *

It is not often that an honest-to-goodness garden book is at the same time a literary contribution; but in "Everybody's Garden" by Walter Prichard Eaton (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, $2.50) we have just this. The book is really a group of essays, for the chapters are full of personal experiences and opinions, practical, inspirational, individualistic, with a true essay quality. For garden lovers within a family it should be a delightful book to read aloud of a summer's afternoon under a great tree. Mr. Eaton is well known as a dramatic critic and perhaps even more generally so for his writings on nature, country life and wild animals. We confess to a predilection for his "Penguin Persons and Peppermints," "In Berkshire Fields" and "New England Vistas." His latest volume, "Everybody's Garden" will jog us out of any garden ruts we may have got into unawares. He will not let us be satisfied to sit back unthinkingly. He is himself a collector of beauty, and the attitude inspired by the whole book is one of collecting good ideas and lovely scenes from other people's gardens. The book is full of good ideas, and bursts the bubbles of some poor ones. There is a generous amount of good advice in it, and were one to be so serious-minded as to take notes from it (Mr. Eaton would be the last to desire it) one would find at the end that in spite of the chatty style most of the fundamentals of landscape design have been set forth and illustrated. We always enjoy in Mr Eaton's writings a humorous vigor in emphasizing his points, coupled as it always is with a broad tolerance of others' points of view. "Men Wanted" is a chapter that gives friendly digs to over-feminized garden clubs and indeed gardens, and calls out to men to take their rightful places in the amateur gardening ranks. The chapter title, "You Should Have Seen It Last Week," speaks for itself. We have all heard and perhaps sometimes been guilty of that remark. Mr. Eaton makes good-humored fun of the foibles and mistakes of gardeners, but his emphasis is always on the constructive, and one never feels he is standing off to criticize. He is, of course, an apostle of natural rather than formal effects, and takes delight in the charming, unostentatious bit of garden which looks so natural that it just "belongs."

* * *

For the specialist or hobbyist interested in cacti (and how many there are!) "The Fantastic Clan," a book about the cactus family, by John James Thornber and Frances Bonker (Macmillan Company, New York: $3.50) is a horticultural reference book of value. Full of illustrations of cacti, many in color, the book is made up of paragraphs of descriptions of the important groups of cacti, under the headings: "How to Identify and How It Grows," and "How to Grow." The cactus enthusiast is taken right into the desert for his information, and thereby is given that sense of adventure and romance that is instinct in the appeal of these strange, beautiful plants.

This clears only one corner of the editor's desk, but we shall have to tell you about the rest another time.

M. J. T.

Midsummer Pruning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Midsummer is an especially good time in which to prune shade trees. In winter when the trees are bare it is difficult to appreciate the relation of an individual branch to the whole tree. Sometimes a seemingly insignificant limb will be found to play an important part in the beauty of the tree-mass. Too, the winter branches, free of the burden of foliage, are in a slightly different position. With trees of heavy foliage, such as the horse-chestnut and Norway maple, the difference is enough to be noticeable. A low-growing limb may be pulled down in order to judge the effect of its removal. Often it will be discovered that only a part of the limb need be cut, and this is especially true when the upper parts of the limb grow upward for a considerable distance. In this case, removal of the entire limb would result in a bare space to mar the foliage mass. It should be remembered that a tree will require many years to cover the effect of heedless pruning.

Midsummer is also an excellent time in which to prune the rambler roses. It is the sturdy new growth in this type of rose that will produce the finest flowers. For this reason it will be advisable to remove the oldest, thickest stems so that there will be room for the proper development of the new growth. Three or four good stems are enough to produce a fine mass of flowers. A sturdy specimen will throw out innumerable stems, and these must be restricted lest a veritable tangle result. When the new shoots reach a proper height they may be pinched to encourage branching.

For Hard or Baked Soils

In gardening, one is sometimes faced with a problem of a soil that needs a pick to loosen it; but then, it packs again when planted. An article was recently published in the Monitor mentioning such a soil condition. I thought maybe others would like to know what I had found for just such soils. I had such a piece of ground and it seemed to bake hard — cement-like. A sure remedy for this is right in your own home and a commodity you have been throwing away. This simple remedy is coal ashes. Throw them on the ground and, when the weather permits, dig them in. Spade up the soil and mix with the ashes. They not only keep the soil friable and in fine condition but help to hold the moisture and also give good drainage. Put into the bottom of trenches where lilies or delphiniums are planted, the drainage is perfect.

In the bottom of flats I have put sifted coal ashes for little seedling delphinium plants, or planted the seeds with plenty of top soil, and they grew masses of roots that twined around the loose ashes and cinders as if they were the best of friends. In the main garden, it is not necessary to shift them. A. S.

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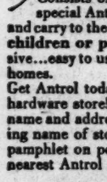

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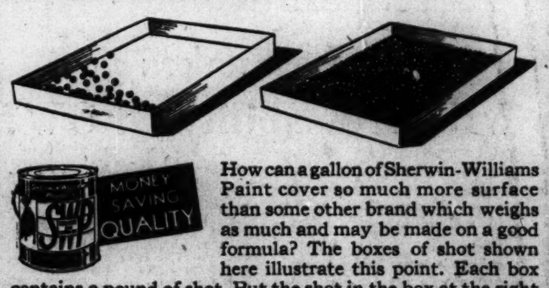

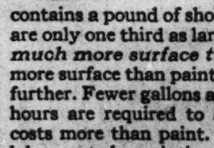

How can a gallon of Sherwin-Williams Paint cover so much more surface than some other brand which weighs as much and may be made on a good formula? The boxes of shot shown here illustrate this point. Each box contains a pound of shot. But the shot in the box at the right are only one third as large as those in the other box. *See how much more surface they cover?* That is why SWP covers more surface than paint not so finely ground. A brushful goes further. Fewer gallons are required to do the work. Less labor hours are required to apply it. And remember that labor costs more than paint. It is easily possible to save 10% on labor costs by painting with SWP.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

A Coming Loan Exhibition

TWO notable old houses, one in New Hampshire and the other in Maine, but only a quarter of a mile apart, are to be open to the public afternoons during the week beginning July 14. The Maine town is South Berwick, and here is the former home of Sarah Orne Jewett, built in 1774 and lately bequeathed by Dr. Theodore Eastman to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Across a narrow stream that separates the two states is the town of Salmon Falls, where Col. Paul Wentworth built a "great house" in 1701. He was a man of importance in that region and one of the family that gave two Governors and a Lieutenant-Governor to New Hampshire, one of them being the last to hold the royal commission.

Through all these years the Wentworth house has been occupied by members of the family and is now owned by Mrs. Frederick S. Blodgett. She is the chairman of the Jewett House committee which is securing loans of the finest furniture from homes of the near-by towns, as an additional attraction for visitors who will pay a small charge at each place. All the receipts will be used to outfit in a suitable manner the Jewett house, although bedroom and study are still fitted with her furniture.

The Wentworth house dates 73 years earlier and calls for quite a different type, a fact that promises to give uncommon interest to the seven afternoons of exhibition. As these places are less than twenty miles from a seacoast that has attracted many people who maintain comfortable summer homes in the vicinity, there is likely to be gathered a selection of belongings which will be of much variety, wholly fitting for the periods to which the houses belong and of a quality that will worthily represent their discriminating owners.

The literary associations of the Jewett house are with the century just past, but its structure is of the one preceding. It seems a wholly natural dwelling for one who conceived those placid and penetrating stories which carry the very tang of the countryside and the sea winds, the speech, pursuits and manners of those whose homes are there.

The Wentworth "mansion" itself will hold one's attention, with its large rooms, pine-paneled walls, and its condition, apparently unchanged except in trifling ways since its very early date of building. The fancy peoples it, if at all, with families of 200 years ago. The other home, which becomes its companion for the week, finds its stressed distinction in the quarter century just before 1900, when its mistress was the close friend of Mrs. James T. Fields, of Howells and Aldrich and others of the last Boston group to be recognized widely as a leading literary circle.

C. G. B.

By Courtesy of Mrs. Frederick S. Blodgett to The Christian Science Monitor

The Paul Wentworth house, built in 1704, is five minutes' walk from the Jewett Memorial. Both will be open to visitors during afternoons of the week of July 14. Picture above shows the living room

By Courtesy of the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities to The Christian Science Monitor

In South Berwick, Maine, is the large Colonial house which was the home of Sarah Orne Jewett. Her bedroom remains furnished as she left it, the house having been bequeathed to the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities as a memorial

Roman Lamps in England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

FEW outside the eager circle of "small" collectors would believe it possible to acquire fine examples of pottery of the Roman Empire 1600 years old for about six shillings. I refer to the Roman pottery oil lamps, discovered from time to time during excavations in England and abroad. On occasion these come into the market, owing to the disposal of some collection.

The subject was brought to my attention again a few days ago by an antiquarian friend who had just acquired in a little West End curio shop several of these fascinating lamps, dating from the third or fourth century A. D. They had been reduced to the bargain price of seven shillings and sixpence each.

* * *

Some of these little clay lamps, hardened by the centuries to a stonelike consistency, have not only an antiquarian and artistic value but reflect the dawn and actual rise of Christianity in the eastern hemisphere. For instance, one of the newly bought bargains I examined, a little buff-colored affair only four inches long, was what is known as a "picture lamp," with both a charmingly designed fish and an anchor within a border of a sort of primitive egg-and-tongue ornament.

To an outsider these two symbols and the palm branch incised in the base of the lamp would alike be meaningless, as would the partial encrustation of the lamp's surface. To the expert, however, they at once revealed a fascinating story. It is this:

Artists during the first three centuries, when Christianity was not officially tolerated within the Roman Empire, had to present their ideas indirectly by means of symbols. Thus the fish, perhaps first introduced from Alexandria, was among the earliest symbols of the Saviour, for "Ichthus" the Greek word for "fish" gave rise to an acrostic known as early as the second century, the five component letters, I-CH-TH-U-S, standing for the initials of the five Greek words, "Iesous Christos Theou Uios Zoter" ("Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour").

A somewhat similar symbol found is what is known as the Chi-Ro, these being the first two letters of the Greek word "Christos." This Sacred Monogram looks like a Saltire cross, or capital X, the "Chi" conjoined with what appears to be a capital P, the R or Ro.

* * *

The anchor on the little lamp symbolizes hope. In some examples it rests on a fish, to indicate that the Christian's hope is based on Christ. The palm-branch is the emblem of victory, as in the pagan world, but the incised plam leaf on the base of this lamp possibly merely indicates its Mediterranean origin.

It is thus possible to read archæology, art, geography, the history of religion and half-a-dozen other things, in an humble four-inch clay lamp, sold from the seven shillings sixpence bargain tray of a Mayfair curio shop in 1932. I might add that the lamp was examined and authenticated by a great museum authority.

An antique of this kind looks well isolated on a stand in the form of a black wooden cube of wood. Numbers of these Roman pottery lamps have been dug up during London excavations. The Guildhall, British, and London Museums all show fine collections.

"COLLECTOR."

Some Owners Are Poor Appraisers

London

The fact that owners of antiques frequently have no idea of the commercial value of their treasures was emphasized anew at a sale in Inverness, Scot., not long ago, when a pair of handsome old Chippendale mahogany armchairs, upholstered in tapestry, came up for auction. The owner had placed a reserve price of £1 10s on the pair and could scarcely believe his ears when the bidding rose to £84 before the hammer fell.

Furniture Makers' Style Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FEW radical changes, but an attempt to give more attention to refinements in home furnishings, are characteristics of the furniture show now in progress on 17 floors of the American Furniture Mart here, which runs from July 5 to July 16 and is attracting buyers from many states.

Treading up and down the long aisles and scanning the displays impresses one with the fact that manufacturers are appealing to the home maker's sense of beauty as well as to her demand for usefulness in an article. Everything that goes into the home, from the elegant living-room chair to the humble washing machine, gas stove, refrigerator—even small electrical appliances—is dressed up to draw attention to its comeliness and color. With the eye still on small living quarters, furniture is being made comfortable and at the same time to occupy a minimum amount of space. To fill in the gap between the massive dining room sets, too large now for the average apartment, and the kitchen type of dining room suites, one manufacturer is specializing in a quite elegant but miniature dining table and chairs.

The pathway trod by some furniture designers might be compared to a rubber ball thrown a long distance and then bounced part way back and rolling around a bit before finding a secure anchorage. From the purely period style of furniture to the other extreme of ultra-modern, the trend swings back to a contemporary type described as modified modern, which now takes on some of the characteristics of the old styles. To be more specific, an easy chair in one exhibit had the stocky squarish appearance of being modern yet had a back of half barrel type, with suggestions of wing sides. It was extremely comfortable.

Groups of living room furniture to replace the old-fashioned suites of three matching pieces are undergoing some changes. A few years ago the living room was thought quite in style if all of the chairs were totally different in general frame and fabric. Today, several interesting groups showed a sofa, easy chair and occasional or pull-up chair, all having the same wood frame with the same carving, but each having a different upholstering.

A three-cushioned sofa upholstered in mulberry frieze was the central figure of one of these groups. An easy chair having a striped frieze in many soft colors with a predominance of mulberry accompanied it; the third piece was a small, lightweight occasional chair, with a self pattern in dull green for its upholstered seat. The mahogany frame for all three pieces was exactly the same, having very straight simple lines. Thus the living room groups maintain a harmonizing note and still keep their individual contrasts.

A Gift From Gen. Washington

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena

AT THIS time, when the people of the United States are celebrating the bicentennial of our first President, Gen. George Washington, museums and galleries are gathering together objects and data that have to do with him.

Experiences of mine in connection with two ladderback Chippendale chairs that were presented by him to a friend, and which no doubt were a part of his furnishings, seem especially timely.

An acquaintance spoke to me one day in behalf of a man who had some chairs which he claimed had been given to an ancestor of his by George Washington. His reason for selling them was that he wished to adopt two little girls, the nieces of his wife.

By arrangement, the owner, Mr. Peale, brought the chairs to my home—two delicately modeled ladderbacks of Chippendale type. He also brought over a large scrapbook containing old letters, clippings and photographs concerning his family, handing me his card, on which was inscribed "Charles Willson Peale IV." He had, it seemed, been a newspaper reporter in Philadelphia previous to coming West.

One of a pair of ladder-back Chippendale chairs presented by George Washington to Charles Wilson Peale. They drifted to Pasadena, Calif., where they were bought by a descendant of George Washington's sister.

"These two chairs," he said, "were presented to Charles Willson Peale the artist and friend of the Washington family, by George Washington. Mr. Peale left them to his oldest son, Raphael Peale"—and so the record continued, complete through each generation to the present Mr. Peale.

He then left the chairs with me, also the huge scrapbook in which I could delve to my heart's content. Looking through the old letters and clippings, enough material was found to write a volume about the two chairs. Instead, just a short history would later be needed for the affidavit certain to be required by whoever bought them at the price asked.

A few days later two ladies called at my home-shop. As they came to the chairs the elder, who had a youthful, pink-cheeked face, merry blue eyes and soft gray hair, asked about them. Their story told, her companion said to her, "You should own these chairs, Virginia."

Turning to me she remarked, "My cousin is a direct descendant of Col. Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty Washington Lewis, the sister of George Washington."

Then "Virginia" asked me if I would hold the chairs for a day or so, until she had time to think it over, saying that two things were influencing her to buy them. One was their historical association and the other was her desire to help Mr. Peale, who was willing to give up his heirlooms to adopt two orphans. After some discussion we arrived at a satisfactory price arrangement and she became the owner of the chairs.

It is believed that the pair came from a shipment of 22 that Washington had sent to him from London. They are mentioned in Esther Singleton's book "The Furniture of Our Forefathers," which also shows, in a photograph of Washington's room, one chair like these. A postcard of the west parlor at Mount Vernon shows two chairs exactly the same.

L. V. C.

Sculptor and Maker of Weather Vanes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY of us have heard the name, and yet none of us know much about him—the man who is listed in the Encyclopedia Britannica as the first American sculptor, Shem Drowne. It seems strange indeed that such a noteworthy craftsman and such a picturesque personality has remained in obscurity so long.

His father was Leonard Drowne, who was born in the West of England in 1646, probably in Penryn, opposite Falmouth, since the earlier Drownes are listed here. Leonard must have come to America before 1675, because that year he married Elizabeth Abbott in Kittery, Maine. There were four sons by this marriage, Samuel, Solomon, Shem and Simeon. While in Kittery, Leonard became one of the founders of the First Baptist Church there; his business was that of shipbuilding. In 1706 we find the family living in Boston. His name appears on a headstone in the Copp's Hill burial ground, as does the son Shem's.

Shem Drowne was born in Kittery, Maine, in 1683, and married Katherine Clark of Boston in 1712. The early craftsman was a versatile fellow. There seem to be many types of work credited to him, although he was by trade a coppersmith and tinworker, on Ann Street in the North End of Boston. He was well known for his modeling in wax, but unfortunately none of this work has been preserved. He carved ornamental pump heads, wooden urns for gate posts, decorations for mantelpieces which were "more grotesque than fanciful." He gilded apothecary's mortars and fashioned heads of Galen and Hippocrates. He carved stairways, one of which is said to be in existence "somewhere near Boston."

The work in which he excelled seems to have been that of carving figureheads for ships, his productions in this line being so artistic that the painter Copley went to view them and remained to be his friend. The greatest achievement of Shem Drowne appears to have been the figurehead "Oaken Lady," for the prow of Captain Hunnewell's ship Cynosure. Neither this nor any other figurehead of his has been saved for us to study. Drowne once made a statuette of Captain Hunnewell holding a telescope and quadrant. This quaint figure was used as a sign for the shop of a maker of nautical supplies at the corner of Broad and State Streets in Boston about 100 years ago. There is some reason for thinking he may also have been a silversmith. In his will he left a great deal of silverplate to his heirs.

Besides being a successful business man and artist he was an active patriot. His chief responsibility in public affairs was the management of the fortifications of Boston Town. At one time he must have lived in Nottingham, N. H., because we find in its town records that in 1732 Shem Drowne was the moderator at the meeting at which a committee was appointed to lay out undivided lands and also highways. There are no known portraits of him in existence.

The most interesting, although fictional, source of information concerning Shem Drowne is Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse." One of the stories is "Drowne's Wooden Image," telling of "The Oaken Lady" and how it came to be made.

Only three pieces of Shem Drowne's work are known to be in existence today, all weather vanes. The Faneuil Hall grasshopper vane was made by him in 1742. He is better known for this unique work than any of his more artistic products, probably because we can still see it, and because it is part of an historic building. His other two are the weathercock on the Shepherd Memorial Church in Cambridge, Mass., and the Indian vane in the Massachusetts Historical Society rooms.

This is all we know about Shem Drowne, our "first American sculptor." Perhaps with renewed interest aroused in this early craftsman we may learn more, even discover other works of his. If we could find the "Oaken Lady" what an addition to our collection of early American art it would be!

E. C. A.

By Courtesy of Frank Partridge, Inc., to The Christian Science Monitor

SMALL TABLES OF RARE DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP SUCH AS WERE OCCASIONALLY SEEN IN FINE HOMES OF ENGLAND ABOUT 175 YEARS AGO

Designed for the special purpose of supporting urns containing hot beverages, these two tables of mahogany are particularly beautiful examples of this type of furniture. The one at the left shows Adam influence in the fluted decorations and is dated about 1760. At the right a different design appears with legs which are delicately curved and carved with extraordinary lightness of touch.

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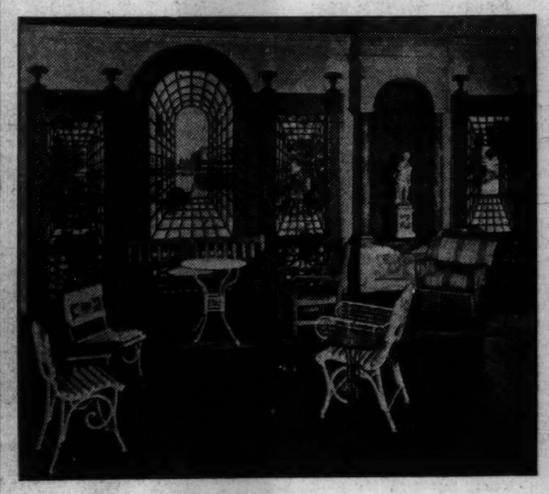

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	Regular	SUMMER 1932 SALE
Round table, 40" diameter, 30" high.	$75	$50 $40
Armchairs to match	60	40 30
Side-chairs	35	25 20
Round table 26" diameter, 29" high.	60	40 32
Oblong table, 23" wide, 39" long	80	55 40
Folding chair	18	12 10
Bench, 5' 5"	100	70 55

Wrought iron . . . spray painted lettuce green

Round table 36" diameter, 29" high	40	25 20
Armchair to match—with spring seat	25	16 12
Side chair to match—with spring seat	18	12 8

Graceful Italian Reed
For the verandah—arch-backed settees . . . little light armchairs — like those one lounges in so comfortably at the Excelsior on the Lido . . .

	Regular	SUMMER 1932 SALE
Settee—6' long, magazine pockets	$140	$95 $70
Armchair	55	35 20
Side chairs	15	10 8
Chaise longue	85	55 42
Table, 3' long, 22" wide	40	30 15

English Battleship Teakwood
Furniture made of teak timbers from old battleships—these particular pieces bear a little plate saying that the teak is from H. M. S. "Powerful". They're put together with wooden pegs instead of nails—and can be established permanently on the lawn—for there's nothing to rust!

	Regular	SUMMER 1932 SALE
Half round bench, 7' 6" long	$200	$160 $100
Short straight bench, 5' long	95	75 50
Straight bench, 6' long	110	85 60
Armchairs	60	48 32

WANAMAKER'S—FOURTH FLOOR BRIDGE AND FIFTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Amenity in Excelsis

Bath, by Edith Sitwell. London: Faber. 15s.

IT IS fitting that the author of "An Elegy on Dead Fashion" should write a book on the one English town where fashion for fashion's sake was supreme for the best part of England's (and Europe's) essentially elegant century. At what other time was there such talk of breeding and manners, such sedulous attention to façade, as in the century of Beau Nash, Lord Chesterfield and The Spectator? When else was there such talk of "The Town." Aristocratic Europe was nearing the peak of its brilliance, and no one but the new Methodists saw in orthodoxy an over-ripe fruit that must sooner or later fall.

We who, unlike the Victorians, are not neighbors of that century, do not feel their moral disapproval of it. We can discriminate, even admire. And it is in any case surely a superstition that "solid worth" came in with the black coats of the two revolutions. No period is self-contained, yet this one has all the appearance of so being. Here, according to the standards of the times, was social amenity in excelsis. And it existed in marvelous miniature; for the England that gave Marlborough his victories, Pope, Addison, Steele, Fielding, Dr. Johnson and Chesterfield to letters, and to architecture building whose quality has not been since approached—this England had a total population less than that of London today. The bells of Bath rang when a new family arrived in the town: who will ring a bell for anybody now? There are too many of us. And when we have fulminated against the excesses and sordidness behind the elegant façade, when we have looked with the eyes of Rowlandson and Gilray, it is still impossible to believe that their lives were any worse than those of the industrial burgesses who succeeded them and left the slums.

Gold Mine for a Moralist

For a moralist, which Miss Sitwell is not, there is a gold mine in the subject. Bath is the scene and symbol of her dream. Beau Nash, inevitably, is its dominating figure, in white hat and bizarre dress the master of its ceremonies. He was essentially a gambler, lived by gambling, occasioned gambling in others (and suppressed it at times), rebuilt a city out of the proceeds of the table and subscription, was ruined by gambling, wrote eloquently but hardly repentantly against it, and ended his days under the protection of gambling's half-sister—charity. He once entered in his account book: "To make a man happy, 10£," and ended his days with that sum as his monthly pittance. There had been little prudence in his generosity.

Miss Sitwell has an affection for Beau Nash, but has no illusions about him. He was a king who was not always clever; he was easily worsted by Whitfield when the Methodist revival, that strange sign of the times, came to attack fashion in its stronghold; his elegance was an odd hotch-potch; he wrote badly; he was not handsome, and in age he was a bore from whom all men fled. But in manners, taste, decorum and tact—the criteria of the age—he was a master.

All Classes Mixed

All classes mixed at Bath—petty snobbery is the characteristic of middle class, not aristocratic society—and Nash himself, the uncrowned king, was no aristocrat by birth, if he was by manners. His famous Code of Behaviour is an amusing model of good sense. One of his greatest benefits to the town—and one which quickly spread through the country—was to prevent the wearing of swords and to put down dueling. Lecky credits him in this with changing radically the life of England. In more frivolous matters he was the enemy of the oafishness of the Squire Westerns. It was no light matter to forbid hard-riding and hunting gentlemen of the country to appear at dances in their riding boots, or to persuade the ladies that they must not dance in aprons, whether from rustic habit or aristocratic affectation. He did not tolerate disobedience. He tore a lace apron off the Duchess of Queensbury in public, and publicly, again, shamed the miserly Duchess of Marlborough into giving to charity.

The famous figures of the time wander in these rich pages. Here are the charm, the agony, the comedy, the talent and grumbles of pleasure. With elegance on one hand and the preachers of hell fire on the other the picture is complete, but no drastic black and white caricature. Its colors are subtle, its temper even and poetic. The eighteenth century has become a favorite ground for contemporary biographers and historians, seeking to rescue it from the sabotage of the Romantic movement, but rarely has an evocation been managed so agreeably and vividly as this.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Russian Jewish Leaders

The Arena, by Shmarya Levin. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

SIDE by side with the story of his own life, Dr. Levin tells in the Arena the story of the rise of Jewish nationalism and with it something of the rise of the Russian masses.

Mr. Levin is already known to a cosmopolitan reading public through two earlier books, "Childhood in Exile" and "Youth in Revolt." He has been a champion of Jewish rights, a scholar, a deputy in the Russian Duma, a leader in the Zionist movement and a representative within himself of two forces, the old Hebrew cultural tradition and the growing national consciousness of the Jews.

In the nineties he had just returned to Russia after five years in a German university. It was the seed time of the Jewish Nationalist movement, following the terrific harrowing of the eighties. Dr. Levin allied himself with Achad Ha-Am in an organization that sought to build up a select group of men who should lead their people, by labor and by patience, generation by generation, to an inner liberation and spiritual emancipation. With a group of Jewish scholars and writers he helped to found a publishing house called Achiasaf, the object of which was to give their people the best of the old literature and encourage new creative effort.

During the last years of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century there was going on in Russian Jewry a process of consolidation. It was becoming wealthy and influential. Between the Jews of western Europe and eastern Europe there was a longitudinal division, and among all Jews there was still another division, crosswise and threefold, into (1) assimilated Jews; (2) Jews who sought social and civic rights within the governments where they resided while keeping their religious identity, and (3) Jews who wanted a homeland of their own. For this last group there arose a mighty champion, Theodore Herzl, a newspaper editor of vienna.

Dr. Levin's book contains a notable study of Herzl, his aims and his equipment to carry them out. Herzl the diplomatist; Max Nordau the iconoclast and the orator; other powerful Jews who stood aloof; Jews of the masses who embraced the plan with passionate emotion; Achad Ha-Am who placed at the center of the problem the cultural renaissance of the Jewish people—these and a host of other men appear, startlingly alive and adroitly analyzed, in the pages of this book.

The story is long and finally merges with Russian politics. The writer declares with strong emphasis, in italics, and with an array of evidence, that the final collapse of the Russian Government began with the program of Kishineff.

It is evident that Dr. Levin has written particularly for readers of his own race and the outsider finds it not always easy to bridge the gaps in the narrative. Yet after all, this is autobiography rather than history, and deals, quite properly, almost as much with Dr. Levin's experiences as rabbi and teacher as with the great movements that filled the background of his life. It is preeminently the work of a man who has two loves and has been able to serve both—his racial culture and his fellow man.

A New World Beginning

A World Begins, by Irina Skariatina. New York: Harrison Smith. $3.50.

"A WORLD BEGINS" is a Russian expatriate's record of what happened to her after she was permitted to leave Russia. It is a sequel to the account of her experiences in her own country during and after the Revolution, as given in her first book, "A World Can End."

The beginning of an interlude between two worlds came for Irina Skariatina, Countess Keller, when in 1922, through the efforts of Dr. Golder of the American Relief Administration, she was released from a prison hospital and put on a train for the Estonian border. After delays and threats of being turned back she crossed the border, and with $49 remaining of the $50 given her by the American Relief ($1 went for a bribe to the train conductor), a sad, sorry and bewildered figure, she reached Reval and the house of a couple who had befriended her fleeing mother a year before.

From Reval she went to her sister in London, but she did not stay long lest she become a burden. The Russians in London helped one another as they could, the poor befriending those who were poorer, sometimes selling a piece of jewelry or a curio, finding comfort in Sunday gatherings at the Russian Church, or blooming occasionally at a ball at Chesham House, which used to be the Russian Embassy. Around the Dowager Empress Marie and the Archduchess Xenia a charming and pathetic company had collected to which Irina Skariatina belonged as a former maid of honor. These all believed that it would not be long before they could go back to Russia and resume life as it had been before 1917. This confidence Irina Skariatina did not share, and she gladly accepted a position to teach French to an American woman, who goes by the name of Hipper in the book.

The Russian lady's life in a midwestern American city was not such as to endear America to her. Mrs. Hipper insisted that her tutor board outside the house, and the boarding place, which we should like to think was not typical, the loneliness, the blatancy of her employer, all rasped the sensibilities of a woman used to gentle ways. After four years with Mrs. Hipper, she worked at selling real estate, as hostess in a fashionable dressmaking establishment, at interior decorating, and in the fur department of a great store. Each venture was another variation of the main theme—drudgery.

On the later pages of her narrative there is recorded the occasional appearance of a delightful United States Navy man. When the Countess was fortunate enough to sell the lace court dress made for her great-grandmother, then Vicereine of Poland, the proceeds of the sale, $7000, made her feel independent enough to summon her navy man and accept his proposal of marriage, now that she was no longer dowerless. "Now," said her husband, "remember you belong to the present and the future, for your old world did end, the interlude in exile is over, and now your life in a new world begins."

Meyer—Man and Work

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, by Arthur Burkhard. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $2.50.

CONRAD Ferdinand Meyer and Gottfried Keller are the two greatest literary figures of German-speaking Switzerland: writers of genius, who were active at approximately the same time, during that long period in the second half of the nineteenth century when Germany itself, weakened at first by political reaction, then by the materialism that followed the victories of 1870, was almost devoid of outstanding literary personalities. To Meyer especially a long series of biographies and critical monographs has been devoted by German scholars; Professor Burkhard's book is, however, the only extensive study of him that has appeared in English.

The author has concerned himself primarily with the aspects of Meyer's works that throw light on his character: a topic of extraordinary interest, for between the man—simple, excessively shy, content to live the narrow existence of a citizen in a small Swiss city—and the works—stories of heroic men and times, poems with an aristocratic polish of language and thought—the contrast is striking. Professor Burkhard sees Meyer not as a giant suppressed by circumstances, one who could find only in the realm of history and legend the kindred spirits lacking among his contemporaries, but as a weak nature seeking solace in his imagination for his failures in daily life. Yet this conflicting personality was able to make of himself an artist of words, to sublimate his struggle with life into a struggle for the mastery of form and beauty in his works, and to attain a rank among the most expert stylists in German literature.

More than half of this volume is occupied by a consideration of Meyer's stylistic qualities. From a careful study of the characteristics of his prose and verse, in chapters entitled "The Grand Style and Manner," and "Concrete Forms and Moving Figures," the author proceeds to his conclusions: First, that the paradox of this writer is explicable by the attempt to create unified, strong figures as compensation for his own indecision and sensitivity (a solution hinted at by Brecht and d'Harcourt in earlier works on Meyer, though not carried out by them; and second, that Meyer's importance in the history of literature lies in his attainment of form. Here Professor Burkhard regards Meyer as typical of the dualism of German art; sees him wavering between the Germanic love of intense expression and depth of thought, and the southern, classic preference for restraint and beauty of form. In Meyer the latter finally prevailed; like so many German poets he was unable to convert these two trends into the synthesis of form and thought that is found in Goethe.

This book is a most satisfactory exposition of the dictum that "the style is the man." From that strictly literary point of view, the volume is a scholarly and well-developed work. It is perhaps regrettable that more weight is not laid on the biographical side, for a more detailed account of Meyer's life would have given a still stronger basis for the author's conclusions.

Much in Little

New Horizons in American Life, by John Jay Chapman. New York: Columbia University Press. $1.50.

WHY Henry Ford collects old furniture is just one of the minor mysteries of life that that are solved by Dr. John Jay Chapman in "New Horizons in American Life," a slender and scholarly volume made up of two essays. "Henry Ford could not tell you why he collects old furniture," Dr. Chapman says. But the essayist has discovered the reason—"the antitoxin for a mechanical age."

It is immediately apparent that the mechanical age is not wholly pleasing to Dr. Chapman. With him as referee in "Our Universities," intellect and the emotions battle, and the humanities triumph. For Dr. Chapman insists that "science cannot say a kind word, make a joke or turn a tune. . . . It detects what the eye cannot see and records what the ear cannot hear. It transmits man's various voices, but has no voice of its own."

* * *

"Our senses," he finds, "have become blunted by the cruelty of mechanical reproductions, the starkness of photography, the clatter of the phonograph." This condition provokes a warning: "We must not be beguiled and led astray by these miracles of mechanical reproduction, or they will kill in us the creative inspirations of art."

A Harvard graduate (1884) Dr. Chapman admits that "The best teaching I have ever experienced was at the Harvard Law School in the late eighties." Yet more modern Harvard and its methods displease him; he explains that when his boys were at Harvard he visited a class in English composition in which the instructor was using a textbook that was "a monstrous and horrible piece of dogmatic nonsense." Dr. Chapman asked the instructor why he did not throw away the book and teach the boys what he knew. The answer was "I can't. It's prescribed."

A marking system "borrowed from business life" bothers Dr. Chapman. And a visit to one of the new quadrangles at Harvard annoys him. The library he found "large and luxurious, with extravagantly comfortable armchairs, electricity in all forms, rugs, tables, atlases—and 2000 books, all new blazing from walls with gilt titles; and beneath them a couple of golfers reading the newspapers."

* * *

Dr. Chapman fears that "our colleges have become, as it were, the racing-stables of competing millionaires" and he views with disfavor "the building at Harvard of a series of vast halls which give a burlesque of college life."

"Trends in Popular Thought," the second essay, discovers Dr. Chapman in a more hopeful mood. "A whole tribe of unselfish and extremely competent men and women seems to be behind our flag in the international trenches," he writes, adding that "a sort of silent agreement has been arrived at and is understood by all, that our international problems must be kept out of the clutches of Congress."

Returning briefly to the mechanical age, Dr. Chapman asserts that "Industrialism has all but killed the English language among us," although he finds that "the number of serious, scholarly, competent books produced in this country increases every year."

"New Horizons in American Life" gives the thoughtful reader much in little; those who find mental stimulation exhausting will not finish the 50-odd pages.

The Golden Flute, an Anthology of Poetry for Young Children. Selected by Alice Hubbard and Adeline Babbitt (New York: John Day. $3) is an attempt "to gather from the poetry of all time those poems which relate to the daily activities of young children." According to Apple-Faced Anne, the book is successful in its appeal. An adult might not call "Bathtub Bay," by Lenore Riggs, or "At the Theater," by Rachel Lyman Field, poetry, but they do vivify the child's experience of life in terms of verse. In addition to this rather practical-poetizing, of which there are many examples (and among which we would place some of Robert Louis Stevenson's verses) there are Walter de la Mare, Christina Rossetti and a few of their compeers to lift the child's thought into more ethereal realms. If interest in the obvious leads to delight in the imaginative, even the commonplace steps of the way are valuable. The collection is especially commendable for its three indices—"Index to Authors" (in which the names of William Blake and William Shakespeare strangely do not appear), "Index to First Lines," and, more unusually, "Index to Interest," intended to enable the child to fit his reading to mood. It might be contended that poetry, like humor, is most relished in unexpected flashes, and that a better way to enjoy it is to let it dictate the mood.

Miss Phyllis Bentley's "Inheritance," the English edition of which (Gollancz) was reviewed in these columns April 16, will be published in the United States in September, by Macmillan.

Victoria; Act III, Scene III

The Letters of Queen Victoria, Third Series, Vol. III, edited by George Earle Buckle. London: John Murray. 25s. net. New York: Longmans Green. $9.

A NOTABLE undertaking has been brought to its conclusion. The triple trilogy of Queen Victoria's letters is complete. The whole series, packed full of interest, both spacious and minute, will be of inestimable value to the historian and nineteenth century England. No doubt in due course other state papers from the vast and hardly explored archives of the various British departments will be given to the world. But this particular source book will remain unique. One has only to imagine a similar self-revelation from the pen of Henry VIII or Elizabeth, Charles I or William III, to realize what these documents mean to the seeker after historical veracity.

In this last volume of more than 600 pages only five years are covered. But they were five years of special significance. They saw the culmination, in the magnificent pageant of the Diamond Jubilee, when half the kings of Europe rode in the great Queen's train, of what we have come to know as the Victorian Age, with its material and ideal splendors and the limitations on which it is now perhaps too easy to put a finger. And scarcely had the captains and the kings departed before there came rumors of war, and war itself, beyond the seas; and cracks began to show in a surface deemed impregnable.

The South African War was the occasion, as all wars are—it is their alleviation though not their excuse—of much human heroism. But it was a shattering blow to a national self-complacency of which the justification, based as it was in great positive achievements in many fields, was not complete. The imperialistic ideal which Disraeli had adumbrated, Rhodes and Chamberlain had brought down to earth (to be painted red on the maps) and Kipling had sung in stirring tones which fell short of the universality of great poetry, was called in question; and the way was paved for that great reaction to liberalism which was to be interrupted by a vaster war.

That result, however, is outside the present story. A little before its opening the graceful figure of Rosebery had receded into the background and the massive figure of Salisbury had taken its place. Toryism triumphed, and its chief representative was one of the most impressive and most venerable of Tories. If Salisbury was not a great statesman, in the sense that Pitt or Disraeli was great, he was very fitting, with his aristocratic realism and his aristocratic integrity, to bring an epoch to a conclusion—to be, perhaps, the last head of one of what used to be called the Great Governing Families of England who should also be at the head of the state; the last peer, almost certainly, who should also be Prime Minister. The conjunction of Salisbury and Victoria, if less picturesque than the conjunction of Disraeli and Victoria, is of extraordinary historical interest.

Victoria herself appears in these pages as incisive as ever, but without those touches of acerbity to which she was provoked by Palmerston and Russell and Gladstone. Her characteristic and inevitable limitations remain; without them she would not have been the great constitutional sovereign that in fact she was; but her personality, alike in its larger scope and in its details, makes her letters and her diaries worthy of the distinguished care which Mr. Buckle has bestowed on them.

Raider, if Not Diplomatist

Lambert Wickes, Sea Raider and Diplomat, by William Bell Clark. New Haven: Yale University Press. $5.

THE glory of John Paul Jones is not diminished by the revelation that there were other American naval officers of the War for Independence who performed deeds of daring and valor. The early history of the United States Navy is greatly enriched by recent works, such as this, which fill in the lights and shadows of a period until now completely dominated, for the lay reader at least, by Jones's name.

To a remarkable extent, Lambert Wickes blazed a trail for Jones. Wickes was the first regularly commissioned American officer to carry the war into British waters, and to the very coasts of England. "A whole year before Jones received an official salute from a French squadron in Quiberon Bay," writes Mr. Clark, "Wickes had raided shipping in the English Channel and taken a king's packet off Falmouth. Twelve months before Jones whipped the Drake off Carrickfergus Road, Wickes had sailed around Ireland, destroyed or captured 18 vessels, struck terror in English mercantile circles, sent marine insurance rates soaring in the United Kingdom, and won his way back to a French port after a desperate flight from a powerful British ship-of-the-line."

As may be imagined, the story of such an adventurous career is very readable. It abounds in plucky seafights and, thanks to the author's technical knowledge of nautical affairs, exhales a salty and exhilarating atmosphere. The book is scholarly, well documented and authoritative, but not dry.

The subtitle describes Wickes as a diplomatist. This is somewhat misleading. He was not intrusted with negotiations, although he frequently had to exercise diplomatic subtlety in dealing with French Admiralty officials. He was in the confidence of Benjamin Franklin, whom he carried to France on his redoubtable ship, the Reprisal, and he knew the diplomatic importance which his exploits might have. But Wickes was a good sea captain first and last, and to give him the title of diplomatist is to extend the scope of his activities beyond their actual limits, and probably further than he himself desired.

The object of Wickes's raids in European waters, it is now revealed, was not merely, nor even primarily, to inflict losses upon British shipping but to give an impression of French connivance in his exploits, and thus, if possible, precipitate war between England and France and provide the Continental Congress with a valuable European ally. How near Wickes came to succeeding is apparent from a dispatch from the French Foreign Minister to his ambassador in London concerning the results of the Maryland skipper's forays, in which Vergennes declares "The flame of war is to all appearance ready to burst forth, and will probably have broken out before my letter reaches you." But the break did not come then, in August of 1777. Only after Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga in February, 1778, did France join its forces to those of the revolted colonies.

As France was a neutral country at the time of Wickes's visit to European waters, Wickes had to cope with many obstacles which had disappeared by the time of John Paul Jones's activities in this theater of war. The ports, arsenals and drydocks of France were open to Jones, but Wickes could enter these ports only on sufferance. He was constantly being ordered to depart, even when British cruisers eagerly awaited him outside the roadsteads. The sympathy of the French people was with him, and certain officials connived at his presence, but the Government in order to maintain its neutrality had to be harsh with him.

In view of the meager and scattered materials on the subject—for only about 50 of Wickes's own letters survive and his papers for the most part were lost when he went down with his ship—the author has done a remarkable piece of research and historical writing, and has revealed the inadequacy of most naval histories of the Revolution.

L. R. M.

Volumes 9 and 10 have now been added to the Dent-Dutton Everyman's Enclycopædia, which will be complete in 12 volumes and a supplementary volume of maps. The two latest volumes cover words from Mas to Roc.

Daniel Chester French

Daniel Chester French, Sculptor, by Adeline Adams. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.

WHEN Daniel Chester French was 25 he received his first important commission from the town of Concord, Mass., where he lived. With little training behind him, apart from his anatomical studies under Dr. Rimmer of Boston and his exercises in mechanical drawing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he carried through with a success that has stood the test of more than half a century that statue of the Minute Man which stands in such a dramatic vista across "the rude bridge that arched the flood." For models he had only a copy of the Apollo Belvidere and his own figure. His imagination and native gifts supplied the rest.

In the formative years that followed there was a month in the studio of John Quincy Adams Ward, who scorned anything that savored of sentimentality, and a year under Ball in Italy, where the young artist could make first-hand studies of the masters and where he received an access to his already lively enthusiasm from the established schools of sculpture. That his early lessons under Dr. Rimmer helped in the founding of French's style was indicated in 1918 when he was asked by the Metropolitan Museum of Art to organize a national exhibition of sculpture. To French it could not be complete unless he could get a figure by this Dr. Rimmer, who was unknown even by name to most artists of the twentieth century, though he did as much for American sculpture within his opportunities as Eakins did for American painting. On Commonwealth Avenue mall in Boston stands one of the Rimmer statues, hewn direct from the granite, an object of admiration today to those who stop to study its power and verity.

Mrs. Adams's appreciative book traverses French's career as an international figure in sculpture and sets forth in handsomely printed illustrations some of his better known works. Happily, this artist never lost touch with the layman's viewpoint. There was about all his work a touch of the benignant, even the tender, that has a direct human appeal, as in his statue for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, the standing Lincoln at Lincoln, Neb., the Gallaudet statue that means so much to teachers of youth who are deprived of speech and hearing, the memorial to Martin Millmore at Forest Hills, near Boston; the equestrian statue of Washington in Paris, the bronze doors of the Boston Public Library, the group of the Continents on the New York Custom House, his bust of Poe in the New York University Hall of Fame and his memorials to soldiers of the World War.

These statues, and others, have come to be a part of the national life in a way that is seldom accorded to the work of a single artist. French's sculpture means much to great numbers of people, for there is manifest in all his figures a communicating emotional content, conveyed with the serenity of a continuing academic tradition of romantic expression.

'Good Man and Great Judge'

Mr. Justice Brandeis, edited by Felix Frankfurter. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.

DISTINGUISHED legal authorities have joined forces in this analytical symposium for the seventy-fifth birthday of Judge Louis D. Brandeis.

Professor Frankfurter, in addition to editing the volume, contributed an essay on "Mr. Justice Brandeis and the Constitution," which is concerned largely with quoted opinions. This explanation is offered: "To quote from Mr. Justice Brandeis's opinions is not to pick plums from a pudding but to pull threads from a pattern." To Professor Frankfurter his subject is a "great and abiding figure of the world's most powerful court."

There is the charm of simplicity in the brief introduction by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who pays tribute to Judge Brandeis as "a really good man and a great judge."

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes describes Justice Brandeis as "the master of both microscope and telescope. Nothing of importance, however minute, escapes his microscopical examination of every problem, and, through his powerful telescopic lens, his mental vision embraces distant scenes, ranging far beyond the familiar worlds of conventional thinking."

Writing on "The Social Thought of Mr. Justice Brandeis," Mr. Max Lerner finds that "with all his distaste for philosophy he is known as the judge with the most definite and coherent social philosophy." Mr. Brandeis was born in Kentucky of parents who had emigrated from Bohemia, growing up, as Mr. Lerner points out, "in an atmosphere of what might be called primitive Americanism." It develops that in Mr. Brandeis the "Hebraic sense of righteousness" turned to "issues of social justice." Mr. Lerner reminds his readers that as a Boston lawyer Mr. Brandeis "came to be called 'the People's Counsel.'" Reference is made to the Brandeis battle for cheaper gas rates in Boston, to his fight against the New England transportation monopoly of the New Haven Railroad, to the fact that he fathered savings bank insurance in Massachusetts. Bitter opposition to his appointment by President Wilson to the Supreme Court bench is recalled.

"The charge of radicalism—shadowy word—has often been leveled at Mr. Justice Brandeis," admits the commentator, adding "Whatever his heresies may be, they are not economic radicalism . . . to many in radical circles his refusal, on ethical grounds, to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti case seemed equivocal."

Mr. Walton H. Hamilton, professor of law at Yale, concludes the symposium with an able essay on "The Jurist's Art." "Even Holmes and Brandeis may look upon each other's work and find it good," decides Professor Hamilton, who believes that "an art, whose concern is mediation, is evident in Mr. Justice Brandeis's judicial style." Professor Hamilton emphasizes that Justice Brandeis "makes a sharp separation between the rights of individuals of flesh and blood and the privileges of corporations" and says "it is no accident that the great opinions of Mr. Justice Brandeis are dissents."

Here is a work of peculiar value to members of the legal profession, if only for its free quotation of opinion in important cases. Much may be gained from it by other students of contemporary thought.

Deep-Water Shanties

Capstan Bars, by David W. Bone. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

FAR out on the Atlantic, one night, Commodore Bone of the Anchor Line was struck with the idea of writing this book. He was listening to a radio program sent out from Aberdeen. This is what he writes, and can't you hear the towering scorn of a deep-water sailor? "Opening notes on a piano came through. Opening notes! A piano! The singer had a splendidly robust baritone voice, exactly the hail of a lusty son of Esau on the outboard end of a capstan bar. He sang 'Rio' ("The Rio Grande") with a fine flourish; his chorus of four or five voices did their best. A fine song! But it was no shanty. I listened in vain for the rhythmic stresses of laboring men, each bearing manfully his weight to the task. The breathing moments of the song had no stir, as of a working movement. It was all wrong. . . ."

Commodore Bone explains that he is adding to an already considerable list of authoritative books on shanties because he feels that his personal experience of them is worth setting down. Good reading his story makes, filled with hearty seaman's words, set forth in a meaty and personal style that must have come of honest brooding before ever a phrase was put on paper. Some of the words are not for the squeamish, but he would not go beyond the bounds of verity for all his taste, to make prettiness out of a tale about the rude followers of a rough and elemental life.

Of historical value is this collection, for the Commodore has written down the variants that he likes best, with all the stresses indicating the heavings, the haulings, the "all out" exertions of the laboring sailors indicated in italics. The music is here, too, with notations of the eccentric tempi dictated by the exigencies of various tasks, with their classification as short haul, halyard, capstan, windless and pump shanties, all taking on their special characters in his salty descriptive settings. In conclusion there comes the exultant "Leave Her, Johnnie, Leave Her," sung only when the windjammer is making port, and the capstan is manned for the last rally of the voyage.

There is a glossary of sailing ship terms, and there are eight woodcut illustrations, done by the author's daughter, Freda, niece of the eminent English artist, Mr. Muirhead Bone.

The seventh series of "One-Act Plays for Stage and Study" has been published by Samuel French. It contains 21 contemporary plays by American and English writers. There is a preface by Zona Gale.

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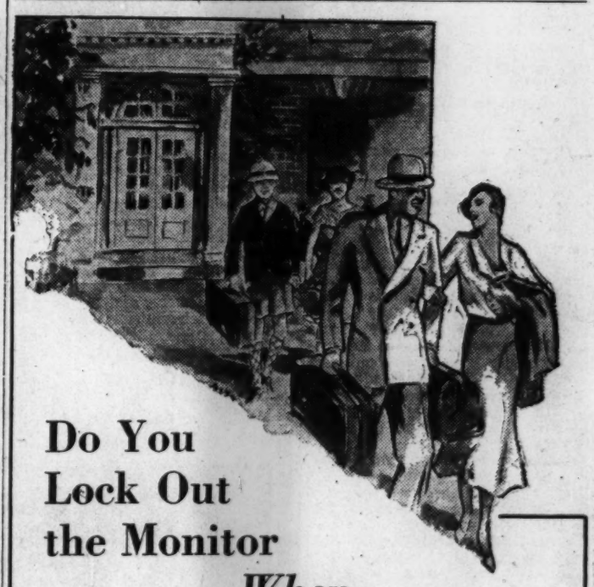

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THE HOME FORUM

How Men Made the Calendar

GRATEFUL as we are for the long afternoons, we never grow accustomed to the complications arising from Daylight Saving Time, perhaps because the device is still new, perhaps because we have it to cope with for only a part of each year. When we must take the eleven o'clock train at twelve, or, in states where the system is not officially adopted, when we must start from one town considerably later than the hour set for our arrival at luncheon in another, and reach home only after the best of the day is gone, we are inclined to think that never has anyone's patience been so tried as ours. But all this is nothing compared to the struggle that has always gone on over the larger divisions of time in the calendar itself. From earliest days, nations have had a hard problem to bring the sun and the moon into any sort of accord, and each race has attempted to arrange the difficulties in its own way.

Our own calendar is naturally the one that affects us most; but its peculiarities are a commonplace, and we never stop to ask the reason for them. To begin with, where did the word "calendar" come from? It dates from the Roman Calends, or "callings," and refers to the custom of calling the people together, proclaiming from the Capitol the appearance of the new moon and announcing the dates of festivals for the coming month. The seven-day week, which so inevitably frames all our plans and calculations, is based on no natural division of time and has not been adopted by every nation. The Ancient Greeks showed their usual sense by dividing the month evenly into three periods of ten days each. The three divisions of the Roman month were unequal, and their unwieldy way of counting the days was to calculate backwards from whichever of the three fixed dates lay nearest ahead.

And what about the names of our days? The English ones come from the names of Saxon divinities, which were substituted by the Saxons for those of the Greek gods. In the names of some of the French week days is still recognizable the planet that was supposed by the ancients to preside over the first hour of the day that bears its name: *lundi (lune), mardi (Mars), mercredi (Mercury),* and so on. Though we probably know enough Latin to be troubled (if we were to give it a thought) by the fact that the names of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth months of the year indicate that they were once the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, we let the point go by. Yet the tradition seems well founded that January and February were added to a year of ten months. As a reason, it has been suggested that a very old calendar may have been altered by the Romans, the calendar of some invaders from the north, in whose country the two months of midwinter were a lost season, of no account because locked in cold to an extent that could never happen in Italy.

When we have need to remember the number of days in any given month, we repeat: "Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November," and never ask ourselves why the long and short months do not alternate evenly throughout the year. Yet the reason is amusing enough to deserve notice. For it goes back to the jealousy of the Emperor Augustus, who did not want the month named after him to be shorter than July, named after Julius Cæsar.

Cæsar might have been allowed the honor of an extra day because of his work in giving to the jumbled calendar, inherited by him, a form almost like that we use today. Before B. C. 46, when he took the matter in hand, the civil year had been regulated by the moon, and a month added each year to keep the seasons somewhere near where they belonged. Nevertheless, in B. C. 46 the equinox was three months out! Cæsar then adopted the solar year of 365 days, with every four years a year of 366 days (why this is called leap year, when a day is not skipped, but added, it is hard to say). The Julian method nearly straightened things out, but not quite. By 1582, under Pope Gregory XIII, the civil year was omitted whenever it fell on a centenary year, except when this was divisible by four hundred. The New Style (Gregorian method) has been adopted by all Christian countries except Russia, which still keeps to the Old Style, now differing from ours by thirteen days.

There have been many other efforts to reconcile the solar year of roughly 365¼ days with the lunar month of 29½ days. The Ecclesiastical calendar, for instance, is determined partly by the sun and partly by the moon. That is why the date of Christmas is fixed, whereas Easter, depending on the moon, is movable.

We need not wander far from home to meet with variations in the calendar. Travelers in the Near East know that, in the Greek Church, the date of Easter does not coincide with ours. And in Mohammedan countries the traveler is never sure at what season he will find the whole population fasting. For the Moslem calendar, which dates from A. D. 622, from the month before Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina, is based on lunar months; and, as no attempt has been made to lengthen out the year, it takes Ramadan, the fasting month, only thirty-two and a half years to slip back through all the seasons.

Nor, in looking for variations, is there need to travel back to remote history. A far-reaching way of asserting the importance of temporary authority is to change the calendar. This was done by the leaders of the French Revolution, as part of their revolt against Christianity, when they proclaimed September 22, 1792, as the beginning of the "Year 1." The year they divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five or six additional days for festivals, to fill in the solar year. These months were given melodious names, descriptive of the seasons: "Floréal" (Blossom); "Fructidor" (Fruit); and so forth. The calendar lasted only till 1806. From the Greeks it borrowed the division of each month into three decades. The twelve months of thirty days, with five extra days, is reminiscent of the Ancient Egyptians. In the arrangement of their calendar, the Nile, their benefactor, did them one more good turn. For, noticing that the date when the Nile begins to rise corresponded closely with the rising of Sirius, they took the period from one rising to the next as their year, and subdivided this as best they could—into twelve months with five additional days.

Quite recently, H. G. Wells, from the vantage ground of modern knowledge, has suggested for his Utopian state a simplified calendar with thirteen months of four weeks each, and New Year's Day and Leap Year's Day as holidays that "do not count." But shipshape as such a calendar may be, in abandoning our familiar one, we should be discarding a precious record of the development of human knowledge. P.R.

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The Covered Bridge, at Tunbridge, Vermont: From a Drawing by H. W. Pond

THE covered bridge with its patched and weather-beaten sides, its high-pitched roof and sag in the middle as though weary of its burden of many years, relic of the days of the horse and buggy and horse-drawn stage, is still a familiar sight in Vermont. Although a curiosity in other states and confined to out-of-the-way nooks and crannies, in Vermont these bridges still swing across many of the mountain torrents on the main highways that wind in and out of the green valleys.

A few miles north of Plymouth, the boyhood home of Calvin Coolidge, is the real land of the covered bridge. In the foothills of the Green Mountains, as they roll in rugged masses of stone and foliage to the Connecticut River, one comes upon them suddenly. A turn in the road, around a leafy clump of trees or an outward jut of massive rock, a descent into a dell where a stream rushes in endless rhythm over its stony path—there you will find them, adding a final touch to a landscape that is sometimes grand and sometimes intimate but always beautiful.

If you travel the road which follows the branch of the White River that passes through North Tunbridge, Tunbridge, and South Tunbridge, a distance of five miles, you will find nine excellent covered bridges, some showing their age by the lack of paint and repair, others having been reinforced and having had old boards replaced which give them a note of color. Most of these old bridges, covered to keep them clear in winter, were originally toll bridges built by turnpike companies to supplement the few existing state roads. It was in 1796 that the first turnpike company was organized, and in the few years that followed more than fifty companies had constructed roads and bridges with their toll gates at intervals.

The covered bridge, continuing as a necessary unit and not as a museum curiosity, retains today some of that rough and hardy character that was a part of the first settlers of New England and is still displayed by many of their descendants in the Green Mountain State. The bridge at Tunbridge seems to epitomize many of the struggles that the town went through in the trying times when it was being established. Although given in 1761 as a land grant, when Vermont was claimed as part of the royal province of New Hampshire, Tunbridge was not settled until 1776. Its first houses, log huts, were constantly in the way of British or Indian attack, for the Revolutionary War had just broken out, and Tunbridge lay in the path of raiding parties descending from Canada. In the raid of 1780 the town had to be abandoned for a short time: "The alarm was spread after dark and that night was one the like of which the town has never seen since. People left their homes as they were, the fires burning, their bread in their ovens, their suppers untasted. Some few retained presence of mind to secrete their most valuable possessions. The wife of one inhabitant lowered all her crockery and silver spoons into a well, and the wife of another hid her spoons and her husband's knee buckles so well that she was never able to find them again."

One of Tunbridge's early settlers was as unique among individuals as the covered bridge is among bridges. The Reverend Aaron Hutchinson, graduate of Yale in 1747, founder of the Tunbridge Congregational Church, labored in the fields six days a week and spoke from the pulpit on the seventh. Although "without polish," he was scholarly and gifted with a remarkable memory, having the whole of the New Testament committed to memory. During weekdays he seems to have been the village schoolmaster as well. Some of the youths of the neighborhood lived with him and these he instructed in Latin and Greek as he walked behind his plow, requiring his pupils to follow him up one furrow and down the next.

Although it is not possible today to follow the mail in the old four-horse stages that brought news once a week from the outside world to the towns deep in the hills, it is still possible to follow in their paths; and, if you do, you will see that the mountains, the rocky streams, the old towns, and above all the covered bridges, remain much as they did when Vermont was trying to become a separate state, asserting her independence from New Hampshire and New York and at the same time becoming a loyal supporter of the Continental Congress.

Ben Love-a-Duck Does Some Gardening

One golden afternoon, well suited to pleasant prolonged thinking, I sat on the lawn among "shadows numberless." I was almost asleep when Ben Love-a-Duck said, or would have said if he could speak, which he can very nearly: "Come, come! Idling like this is all very well, but there's gardening to be done, and only you and me to do it. Come along and help me weed."

I rose obediently, as I always do. Ben led the way with a gardening glove in his mouth, and I followed with the spade, the hoe, the rake, the spud, the trowel, the basket, and the watering can.

After a while, I said: "You are not doing your bit, lying there with that glove which I want badly and can't have, because you are chewing it. What about tying up those lupins, and bedding out these lobelias? You really are not doing your share, you know."

Ben at once admitted the justice of my remarks. He began to dig a hole with great energy, throwing out the earth to left and right, and now and then putting his nose in with deep delicious sniffs.

The garden lay green and golden in the afternoon sun. The horse-chestnut already showed spikes of rosy bloom, and the may trees were bowers of fragrant blossom. The lilac trees were heavy with bloom. The laburnums hung down long golden tresses among tender green leaves. Everywhere there were tender green leaves. The lawns lay in alternate shadow and sun. The great ash reared its kingly height to blue cloudless skies. Somewhere a thrush was fluting, and pigeons were roo-coo-cooing with a sleepy sound that seemed the very voice of the hot drowsy afternoon. The laburnums—

"I say!" expostulated Ben Love-a-Duck. "What's all this about trees and lawns and pigeons? I thought this was an article about me gardening."

I apologized humbly, and Ben forgave me as only a warm-hearted black cocker spaniel can. He went on digging deeper to the middle of the world, where he was sure a nice smell awaited him, when an extraordinary thing happened. About a foot away the earth began to tremble and shake, and then a curious animal emerged, and looked at Ben sleepily.

"Help! Help!" shouted Ben. "This is not fair, Auntie," (he calls me Auntie). "Here am I quietly doing my gardening when all of a sudden, without any warning, a wild antediluvian creature appears and scatters the whole universe into chaos. Help! Help!"

Away he rushed, across the garden, round the trees, in and out of the bushes, and up and down the lawn until he dropped panting at my feet.

"Ben," I said sternly, "I am ashamed of you. This is Freddy, the tortoise. And, what is more, he is your pet tortoise and belongs to you. Come and be introduced properly."

Ben looked quite ashamed, so a formal introduction took place.

Then I regret to say that Ben took Freddy's leaf of lettuce away, and tried to eat it. I had to explain that this was the first meal Freddy had had for six months, or rather, for seven months, as he had either got up too late, or had gone to bed again. Ben was contrite. He said he would never have done it if he had known, and he would never do it again. Anyhow, he did not think much of lettuce leaves.

Then a bright idea struck me. For what with the tortoise, and the hot drowsy afternoon, and all the other interruptions, it did not really seem possible to do much gardening.

"Ben," I said, "what about some bones and a glass of lemonade?"

"Splendid!" said Ben eagerly.

He led the way to the house with the glove in his mouth, and I followed meekly with the spade, the rake, the hoe, the trowel, the spud, the basket, and the watering can.

M. A. B.

Dawn and the Himalayas

It was just dawn. A little stream gushed out of a rock close by; it might have been an Argyllshire burn, the rock set round with ferns. But these were maidenhair ferns—green, graceful, fresh, dewy. Was it thankfulness for returning beauty, after days of dust, that made me raise my eyes to high heaven? . . . I see it, I feel the thrill of it now as I write. Three-quarters of the way up the sky, just flushing with the dawn light, stood holy Himalayas.

It was my first real sight of them. My first realisation of anything more than a distant panorama. . . .

I lay looking out on the great rampart of snow-hills that could be seen through the window. Not so far away. I could watch the dawn light come and grow; I could watch the rose of sunset fade and die. And I was so glad that in this autumn time the intervening valley was filled up with soft, white mist. It veiled the earth-born foundations. Only the peaks and passes remained. — FLORA ANNIE STEEL, in "The Garden of Fidelity."

Old French Quarter, New Orleans

Narrow, cobbled streets, secretive,
Filled with dreams;
Closed doors and barred windows;
Silence, deep, watchful silence,
And always the feeling of something
rich and strange,
Withheld, yet ever promised;
Heavy fragrance of orange blossoms,
Slender sound of cool water
Falling in smooth-tiled fountains;
Hidden gardens and walled courtyards,
Peopled with memories;
Old houses with blue shutters,
tightly drawn.

A young mulatto girl is drying her
long black hair
On a slim balcony high above the
street;
She sings a song the cavaliers once
sang.
The somber richness of her deep
voice
Softens the sharp outlines of the
words
Into something mysterious, lovely,
half unreal,
Like the shapes of plants seen under water.
A tall Negress with a red and yellow
cloth
Around her head,
Goes in through a heavy, barred
door
And closes it behind her.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

A Famous Translation

In January of 1859, FitzGerald printed a small edition of a translation of a poem by a Persian astronomer. . . . The whole production of this famous piece seemed almost an accident. FitzGerald had been introduced, some half a dozen years earlier, to the study of Persian by his friend Mr. E. B. Cowell, a brother East Anglican, then in business in Ipswich. Cowell, wishing to pursue his studies further and take a Degree, went in 1851 as a married, and somewhat mature student to Oxford, and there, in the Bodleian Library, came on a rare MS. of the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám." It is a beautiful little volume, written upon parchment sprinkled with gold dust, in a fine black ink, with blue headings, gold divisions, and delicate Oriental illuminations in blue, gold, and green, at the beginning and the end, and is the earliest known MS. of the poem, dating from 1450 A. D. Of this he made a copy for FitzGerald, who kept it by him, and gradually produced a translation, if not rather a paraphrase. "I also amuse myself," he wrote in December, 1853, "with poking out some Persian which E. Cowell would inaugurate me with. I go on with it because it is a point in common with him and enables me to study a little together."

In 1858 he had got his version into a shape somewhat to his mind, and sent it to Fraser's Magazine. It was kept for about a year, when FitzGerald asked for it back, and had two hundred and fifty copies printed early in 1859. He gave away a few and sent the rest to Quaritch.

What ensued is one of the curiosities of literature. FitzGerald did not expect any success, or vogue for the work. True, he had toiled at it. "Very few people," he said, "have ever taken such pains in translation as I have; though certainly not to be literal." And when he had finished he liked "to make an end of the matter by print." But that was all. "I hardly know," he added, "why I print any of these things which nobody buys."

Quaritch, as FitzGerald expected, found no sale for *Omar*. He reduced the price from five shillings to one shilling, and then to one penny. Rossetti heard of it through Whitley Stokes, and showed it to Swinburne. They were attracted by it and bought sixpenny-worth. Quaritch raised his price to twopence. They carried off a few more, and the rest, a little later, were eagerly bought up at a guinea or more apiece. Yet the poem remained long known to very few. . . .

But stealthily and underground it made its way. Edition followed edition, with increasing rapidity. Suddenly it became ubiquitously popular, and it is now certainly one of the best-known pieces of the kind in the language. Messrs. Macmillan put it, in 1899, after a dozen times reprinting it, into their Golden Treasury series. They had to reprint three times in that year, and this edition has been in constant demand. But there are ever so many others. The poem has been reproduced in a hundred forms, both in England and America, illustrated, illuminated, decorated, annotated. A reprint of the first edition is once more sold for a penny. It has been translated into Latin verse. There is a concordance to it. A whole literature has sprung up around it.—SIR HENRY CRAIK, in "Tennyson and His Friends."

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A HOME where perfect harmony reigns, a home that can never be lost, this is what we long for. Christian Science has come to show mankind how to find this true home, and how to dwell in it.

"Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 254 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." These words reveal to us where our real home is. It is heaven; and heaven, most people agree nowadays, is not a far-off place to be reached after death, but a state of consciousness which we can dwell in now. What is this state of consciousness like? In the Glossary to Science and Health (p. 587) Mrs. Eddy defines "heaven" as "harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." The reign of Spirit subdues the conflicting beliefs of material sense and brings about a state of spiritual calm. Governed by divine Principle we are free, not unjust nor subject to injustice, but obedient to divine law and protected by our obedience. In the atmosphere of Soul we are at peace, love and wisdom reigning in our thought. This state of consciousness is indeed a home in which we can dwell securely; for no material circumstances can harm it or cause us to lose it.

As we lift up our thought to the spiritual concept of home, our human home will manifest more harmony, for our environment is shaped by our thinking. Is someone's home narrow and drab? Then he is like an artist trying to paint a picture of a beautiful mountain from another's badly drawn and crudely colored sketch. When he turns to the grand original, his picture will begin at once to improve. Let the one whose home seems narrow turn his thoughts from contemplating the crude picture to the grandeur and perfection of his spiritual home, and dwell in thought on that; then, inevitably, his human home will begin to widen. Either his improved thinking will bring more freedom, more harmony and joy into the place where he is, or else he will find himself lifted out of it into a better one.

Sometimes, when our growing consciousness of spiritual things leads us out of an old environment, the change may seem to us like exile. It may have been so with Abraham, when God called him to leave Ur of the Chaldees and go forth to seek the promised land "and he went out, not knowing whither he went," and "sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country." But because God's presence was with him, because he was seeking spirituality, the essentials of home were with him; and they manifested themselves in his human experience.

We have a right to a happy human home, expressing good. Our Father-Mother God, supplies abundantly His spiritual ideas, and these meet the material need. We should claim our right. But we can never find the true happiness of home if our motive is materialistic—if we are seeking only material comforts. Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." When matter no longer comes first in our thought, and we are seeking with our whole heart to find and enter our spiritual home, heaven, we shall be led into the right environment.

This truth was proved in the experience of a student of Christian Science who had had to leave her home and go to another country. For a while she lived in a single room and was lonely. Finding a position, after a time, which gave her more home-like surroundings and companionship, she felt happier. But very soon another position was offered to her, which, although it offered an opportunity for learning more of Christian Science, seemed to involve a return to living alone as before. This seemed a hard prospect to face. However, the student put the kingdom of heaven first and accepted the position, striving to realize that, with the opportunity, God was able also to provide a home. What was her joy when, the very day that she made her decision, a home opened up to her, much better than the one she had previously been in.

It is important for each to gain the true sense of home and to bring it out in human experience; for as each one does so he is helping humanity to find its real home. He is helping to bring about the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy, "Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Sacrament." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

Twilight at Assuan

Sunset with flaming glories
And elemental crimson
Reflected in the river
Enveloping the world.
And then the glow of silver
The silence and the lustre
Of palpitating stars,
So soft, so pure, so tender,
Triumphant fleecy mantle
Enfolding the great mountain
Entombing it in wonder,
Holding in loving worship
The radiance that was day,
Delaying night, transmuting
The common life to vision.

—CAROLINE HAZARD, in "Shards and Scarabs from Egypt."

Le Foyer

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN FOYER où règne l'harmonie parfaite, un home qui ne puisse jamais se perdre, voilà ce que nous désirons ardemment. La Science Chrétienne est venue montrer au genre humain comment il peut trouver ce home véritable, et comment il peut s'y établir.

"Pèlerin sur la terre, ta demeure est le ciel; étranger, tu es l'hôte de Dieu," écrit Mary Baker Eddy à la page 254 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures).* Ces paroles nous montrent où se trouve notre vraie demeure. Cette demeure est le ciel; et l'on convient généralement aujourd'hui que le ciel n'est pas un lieu éloigné auquel on parviendrait après la mort, mais un état de conscience dans lequel nous pouvons demeurer dès maintenant. En quoi consiste cet état de conscience? Dans le Glossaire de *Science et Santé* (p. 587), Mrs. Eddy donne cette définition du "ciel": "Harmonie; le règne de l'Esprit; gouvernement du Principe divin; spiritualité; félicité; l'atmosphère de l'Ame." Le règne de l'Esprit subjugue les croyances contradictoires du sens matériel et produit un état de calme spirituel. Gouvernés par le divin Principe, nous sommes libres, non point injustes ni sujets à l'injustice; nous obéissons à la loi divine et sommes protégés par notre obéissance. Dans l'atmosphère de l'Ame nous sommes en paix, l'amour et la sagesse règnent dans notre pensée. Cet état de conscience est vraiment une demeure où nous pouvons habiter en sécurité, car les croyances matérielles ne peuvent ni la détruire ni nous la faire perdre.

Si nos pensées s'élèvent jusqu'au concept spirituel de foyer, notre demeure humaine manifestera plus d'harmonie, car notre entourage se modèle sur notre penser. Le foyer paraît-il étroit et sombre? Alors son possesseur ressemble à un artiste qui tenterait de représenter une belle montagne en copiant l'esquisse d'un autre peintre qui ne connaît ni le dessin ni l'art des couleurs. Placé en face de la nature et de sa grandeur, l'artiste produira certainement une œuvre meilleure. Que celui dont le foyer semble étroit détourne ses pensées du modèle imparfait pour contempler la grandeur et la perfection de sa demeure spirituelle, et son foyer commencera dès lors inévitablement à s'élargir. Ou bien ce penser meilleur apportera la liberté, l'harmonie et la joie dans le milieu où elles semblaient manquer, ou bien encore la personne en cause sortira de ce milieu et sera placée dans un entourage plus favorable.

Quand notre conscience progressive des choses spirituelles nous fait sortir de notre ancien milieu, ce changement nous paraît quelquefois ressembler à l'exil. Peut-être Abraham eut-il cette impression lorsque Dieu l'appela et lui fit quitter Ur en Caldée pour chercher la terre promise: "Il partit, sans savoir où il allait," et "il vint s'établir dans la terre promise, comme dans une terre étrangère." Mais parce que la présence de Dieu l'accompagnait et parce qu'il cherchait la spiritualité, les éléments essentiels du foyer étaient avec lui; et ils se manifestèrent dans les circonstances de sa vie humaine.

Nous avons droit à un foyer où règne le bonheur, où le bien s'exprime. Notre Père-Mère, Dieu, nous donne en abondance Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci subviennent à tous les besoins matériels. Il nous faut revendiquer notre droit. Mais nous ne trouverons jamais le vrai bonheur domestique si nos mobiles sont matérialistes—si nous ne cherchons que le confort matériel. Jésus dit: "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données pardessus." Lorsque la matière n'occupera plus la première place dans notre pensée, lorsque nous chercherons de tout notre cœur à trouver notre home spirituel, le ciel, et à y entrer, nous serons conduits et placés dans notre vrai milieu.

Cette vérité fut démontrée par une personne qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne et qui dut quitter son foyer pour aller vivre dans un autre pays. Pendant quelque temps, elle n'eut qu'une chambre pour demeure et se sentit bien seule. Après avoir trouvé une place, elle fut plus heureuse, car elle avait de la société et vivait dans un milieu plus sympathique. Bientôt cependant, on lui offrit un autre poste qui lui donnerait l'occasion d'apprendre à mieux connaître la Science Chrétienne, mais qui semblait entraîner à nouveau la nécessité de vivre isolée. Cette perspective paraissait dure. Toutefois, la Scientiste mit en première ligne le royaume des cieux et accepta ce poste, en s'efforçant de comprendre que Dieu, qui lui donnait cette occasion d'avancer, pouvait aussi lui procurer un home. Quelle fut sa joie lorsqu'elle vit s'ouvrir devant elle, le jour même où elle prenait cette décision, un foyer bien meilleur que celui qu'elle quittait!

Il importe que chacun de nous acquière et exprime humainement le vrai sens de home, car ceci aide l'humanité à trouver sa demeure réelle. Nous contribuerons ainsi à l'accomplissement de cette prophétie d'Ésaïe: "Que tes yeux contemplent Jérusalem, séjour tranquille, tente qui ne sera point transportée, dont les pieux ne seront jamais arrachés et dont aucun cordage ne sera rompu!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS OF SMALL VOLUME

Turnover Is About 250,000 Shares for the Short Session

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—A ripple of buying in the packing stocks, evidently predicated on the sharp upturn in hog prices, was conspicuous in a placid stock market today, in which trading dwindled to around the lowest levels of the last eight years.

About the best that could be said for the market was that it showed no inclination to violate the cyclical low registered early in June, after the average of 90 representative stocks had duplicated that level in the slump of the previous session.

The list closed with a steady tone. The turnover for the two-hour session was around a quarter of a million shares.

Armour of Delaware preferred pushed up 7 points in a thin market. Wilson preferred gained almost half as much, and Cudahy common advanced a couple of points. Sugar stocks showed a momentary trace of firmness. Central Aguirre rose a major fraction to a new 1932 high, then lost its gain. American Sugar preferred advanced a point.

American Telephone sagged about a point to a new low, in response to published unofficial reports that the Bell System lost some 225,000 phones in June, the largest for any month of the business slump thus far. The stock recovered partially before the close, however.

Steel Output Off

U. S. Steel reported the large decline of 142,394 tons in its unfilled tonnage for the month of June, but this was not unexpected, in view of the extreme slump in the steel business. June production fell to the lowest volume for that month since 1899, notwithstanding the 40 per cent increase in population since that time, the growth of the automobile industry, and increased use of steel in construction and other lines. Steel executives say a large deferred demand is accumulating, which will have to be filled when conditions permit.

The Brooklyn Manhattan Transit issues were again firm, and Case, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical and Air Reduction registered gains of substantial fractions. On the whole, however, the leading issues were barely changed.

Some of the principal commodities were inclined to react, after firmness of the last day or two. Cotton dropped 70 to 90 cents a bale. Bar silver, however, was a shade higher.

The dollar was firmer in the foreign exchange markets. Sterling cables yielded 5/8 cent to $3.57 7/16, and the French franc sagged 1/8 point.

Bonds Are Firm

German Government bonds today wound up a week of striking price gains with another burst of strength, both issues advancing 3 to more than 5 points.

Domestic bonds were quiet with firm undertone. The United States Government group was fractionally higher.

Reflecting continued enthusiasm over the Lausanne reparations agreement, the German 7s crossed 71 near the close for a gain of around 5 points. Last week the 7s sold at a low of 61 7/8, and the extreme low for this year was 41 3/4. The 5 1/2s crossed 50 for another new top, registering a net gain of more than 3 points. Last week the 5 1/2s sold down to 41. Their extreme low for 1932 is 24 1/4.

Argentine bonds furnished another strong spot in the foreign group, the 6s of 1930 moving up 2 points to a new 1932 high around 47, which compares with the year's recent low figure of 35 1/2. Since last week these bonds have gained about 8 points.

French, British and other foreign issues were steady to firm.

Activity in the domestic group was limited, but price tone was steady with minor changes in either direction. International Telephone & Telegraph debenture 5s, which have been firm this week, scored another point gain. Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, which this week dipped below par, again ruled a fraction above that level.

Some railroad issues tended lower. Fractional losses were recorded in Missouri Pacific 5s, Frisco 4 1/2s and Santa Fe 4 1/2s. Gains of about a point were made by New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 5s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2s and Chesapeake & Ohio 5 1/2s.

FARM CROPS BOOST RAIL EMPLOYMENT

ST. PAUL, July 9—With crop prospects continuing to hold up throughout the Northwest, railroads are beginning to get equipment ready for the anticipated heavy fall movement and are hiring men at various points between here and the Pacific coast.

Great Northern has put 1560 shopmen on full time on its system after six months of half-time operations. In addition, more than 200 have been added to car repair forces. Soo Line has put on 186 more men and the Minneapolis & St. Louis will return 300 to work July 11.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, July 8—The Reichsbank consensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	July 7	June 30
Gold	806,100	832,900
For eur reserves	138,900	129,700
Other bills of exchange and checks	3,152,000	3,100,400
Advances	103,800	261,300
Circulation	3,878,600	3,984,200
Ratio	24.4%	24.1%
Bank rate	5%	5%

LACLEDE GAS CUTS RATES

ST. LOUIS, July 9—Laclede Gas Light Company, which furnishes gas in St. Louis, has reduced its rates about 8 per cent for general service and arcund 30 per cent for house heating. In addition the company is mixing natural gas with manufactured, thereby increasing the heating value of the new gas to 800 b.t.u. a cubic foot from about 600 b.t.u. formerly.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS

NEW YORK, July 9 Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 84,000 bales compared with 62,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 8,196,000 bales compared with 6,612,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 9	Last July 8
13	10	1	Addressograph	100	10	10	10	10
36½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
62½	32½	4½‡	Air Reduction	1100	33½	31¾	32	31½
16⅝	7¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2⅛	⅝	..	Allegheny Corp	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6½	⅜	..	Allegheny Steel	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
87½	43½	6‡	Allied Chem	3300	46⅛	45¼	45⅞	45½
13⅜	4	.80	Allis Chalmers	400	5	4⅛	5	4⅛
99	40¼	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	40¼	40¼	40½	42
73⅛	32⅝	8‡	Am Can	4300	32½	31⅜	32	31⅝
129	98	7	Am Can pf	1100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99
8¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	4	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
49⅛	16½	7	Am Car & F pf	70	18¼	17	18¼	17½
37⅝	18	3‡	Am Chicle	100	21½	21½	21½	21
5	7	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1	1	1	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
27½	3¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	4	4	4	3⅞
8½	2⅜	..	Am International	1400	3¼	3	3⅛	3
19½	11	..	Am Metal 6%	80	11	11	11	..
33	7⅝	3	Am News	10	17	17	17	..
16⅞	3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	4¾	3⅞	4	4
59	15½	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	16½	15½	15½	..
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	200	11½	11	11	10¾
8½	3⅛	..	Am aRdiator	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	4	4	4	4
18⅜	6⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	300	7¼	7	7¼	7½
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Stores	100	24	24	24	..
88⅛	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	55	55	55	54
137⅞	71½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9100	72	71¼	71½	72½
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	400	11⅛	11	11⅛	11¼
30⅛	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	18	81	18	..
5	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	2	2	2	..
13⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	500	4	3¾	4	4
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	7½	7½	7½	..
41	24	7	Armour Del pf	200	43	35½	43	38
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅜	1	1⅜	1
1½	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1000	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4½	3⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	9	8	9	8½
2⅜	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9¾	6½	.25e	Asso Oil	10	6½	6½	6½	..
94	17½	..	Atchison T&SF	3200	19⅛	19⅛	19¾	19¼
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	35	35	35	36
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl eRfining	400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10½
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	50	50	50	50
181¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	2100	46¼	45	45½	44⅞
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	2	2	2	2
			—B—					
24⅛	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
41½	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
5⅞	3⅝	1	Barnsdall A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	17⅛	17½	17½	..
4¾	3⅜	..	Belding Mem	100	4	4	4	4
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	100	5	5	5	5
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	400	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅜
74	7½	..	Beth Steel pf	100	22	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝
65	45	7	Blumenthal pf	20	55	50	50	..
12¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	5½	5½	5½	..
43⅝	20¾	2	Borden	400	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	20¼
12⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	100	4	4	4	..
11½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	5½	5½	5½	..
50¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	7800	19¾	19¼	19⅜	18½
78⅝	43½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1200	46½	46	46½	45½
89½	49¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	50	50	50	50¼
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	800	23½	23	23	23½
8½	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
4½	⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	1	1	1	..
1¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	½	½	½	..
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	400	4¾	4½	4½	..
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2½	2	2	..
13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	400	8¾	8¾	8⅝	9½
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1300	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9½
43⅜	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	2800	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	1100	15	14¼	14¼	14⅜
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
85	63¼	7	Century Rib pf	10	65	65	65	..
31½	9⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	1700	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	10
15¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N western	400	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
14	7	2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	7	7	7	7
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	100	2	2	2	..
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	900	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
28½	14	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	300	13⅞	13½	13½	14
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	700	11⅝	11½	11½	..
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	700	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
7⅛	4½	..	Columbia Pic vte	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
11	3⅜	.50	Comm Credit	100	4	4	4	4
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	11½	11½	11½	12
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2900	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4¾
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwith & So	600	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
68½	27⅞	6	Conwith & S 6 pf	100	33½	33½	33½	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	6500	34½	33⅝	34⅛	33⅞
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	85½	85	85½	85
7½	4	..	Consol Oil	2800	5⅜	5½	5¼	5
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	200	4	4	4	4
41	17⅝	2½	Cont Can	700	20½	20	20	19⅞
28¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	9	9	9	..
5	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	500	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
47⅜	24⅜	3	Corn rPoducts	1400	26½	25½	25¾	25⅜
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
4¾	1⅜	..	Coty	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	26	24	26	23½
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	49	49	49	..
23¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
90	60¼	7	Cushman 7%	25	62	62	62	..
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
59¾	22½	3	du Pont de Nem	2100	23	23⅜	23	22⅜
			—E—					
89⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	1500	36¼	35⅝	36¼	36¼
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	100	9	9	9	9
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
65⅜	27⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	20	20	20	19¾
			—F—					
15⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	300	11	10¾	11	11
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	45	45	45	45
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	2700	36½	35¼	36	36
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
82½	67	6	Florsheim C pf	50	67	67	67	..
			—G—					
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	3492	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
40½	19⅜	3	Gen Foods	900	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
24⅜	3	3	Gen G & E cv pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
30	5½	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	5½	5½	5½	..
37	28	3	Gen Mills	100	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	28⅜
24⅜	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	1400	8	7⅞	8	7¾
83¼	56¼	5	Gen Mto 5% pf	400	56½	56¼	56½	56¾
14	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	13⅜	13	13	13¼
7	3⅛	..	Glidden	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
54	35	7	Glidden ppf	60	39	39	39	..
6½	2⅝	3	Gen Mills (Adolf)	100	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
19⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
18⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
17⅜	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	17⅛	17	17	16⅜
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	500	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	1400	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	57	57	57	57
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	½	½	½	½
			—H—					
2¼	¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
28½	14½	2	Hercules Powder	400	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	64	64	64	..
4	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5½	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	2	2	2	2
57½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	700	43¾	43	43	43⅜
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	400	5	5	5	5
11⅜	2¾	..	Hudson Motor	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
38⅜	7½	2	Indus Rayon	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
4¼	3⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	1900	5½	5	5	4¾
117	52½	6‡	Int Business M	800	55	54¼	55	54½
5½	1¼	.40	Int Carriers	3200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
18¾	3⅜	..	Int Cement	400	5½	5½	5½	5¾
29¾	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	900	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10½
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	4700	5	5	5	4⅞
44⅜	20¼	3	Int Shoe	2900	20½	20¼	20½	20¼
24⅞	7½	..	Int Silver	300	8	7½	8	..
			—J—					
13½	4	..	Jewel Tea	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
26¾	12½	2	Johns Manville	400	11	10⅞	11	10⅝
			—K—					
4⅛	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	100	1	1	1	1⅛
10⅜	3½	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½
13	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	900	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
19½	10	1	Kimberly Clark	400	10	10	10	..
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	400	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾
110	88	7	Kresge pf	10	92	92	92	94
			—L—					
18	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	5½	5½	5½	..
46⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	32	32	32	31⅞
22	2	..	Liquid Carbonic	900	11¾	11	11	11
34	13¼	4‡	Loew's Inc	400	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14
36⅜	16½	3‡	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
			—M—					
62	20	6	McCrory pf	10	25	25	25	24
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	400	31	31	31	31
4	⅝	..	McLellan Stores	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	18⅜	18¾	18⅝	18
3⅝	2⅛	..	Madison Sq Gar	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜
8¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	100	5	5	5	..
30¾	4	..	Man Ely mg	1200	7¼	7	7	6½
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	500	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
20	9½	1.80	May DeDpt Stores	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
8½	3	..	Maytag pf ww	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
23¼	11	.3	Min Honeywell	200	13	12	12	..
7¾	1¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	700	4¼	4¼	4½	..
21⅞	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
11¾	3½	..	Montgom Ward	900	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
9⅞	2¼	..	Murray Body	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
			—N—					
19¼	8	2	Nash Motors	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
46½	21½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1400	21½	21¼	21¼	21⅜
14⅜	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
31⅜	14⅜	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	1700	15¼	14⅞	15	15
92	45	5	Nat Lead	100	45	45	45	45
125	88¼	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	90	90	90	90
105	61	6	Nat Lead pf B	30	61½	61½	61½	..
16⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	600	7⅝	7½	7½	7¼
23½	13½	1	Nat Steel	200	14	14	14	13½
6⅜	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4½	1⅜	..	Newton Steel	100	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3½
36⅜	8¾	..	NY Central	2100	11⅛	10⅞	11	11
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	100	14	14	14	13¼
17⅞	10¾	.50d	Noranda M	200	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	200	60	60	60	59
78	65	4	Norfolk & W pf	30	65	65	65	..
40	13¾	10a	North American	3100	15½	14¾	15½	15⅜
47⅜	26¼	3	North Amer pf	800	28	26¼	26½	28⅛
23¼	5½	3	Northern Pacific	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1¾	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	100	1	1	1	1
			—O—					
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	200	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
4⅜	1¼	..	Otis Steel	100	1¾	1¼	1¼	..
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18½
41¾	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
5¼	1⅜	..	Packard Motor	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
8	3⅛	..	Panhandle pf	20	5	5	5	..
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
32¾	16	1	Penick & Ford	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅝
34⅛	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	300	16¼	15¾	15¾	15⅜
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	1400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	3400	43	39	41½	43
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	300	40⅛	4	4⅛	4
8½	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
44⅜	2	..	Phillips Pet	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
42¾	19⅞	2.40	Procter & Gam	500	21½	21	21	21⅛
60	28⅝	3.20	Public Service	900	29	28¾	29	28⅞
87	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	68	68	68	67½
25	10½	3	Pullman	300	13	12¾	13	12⅝
			—R—					
10⅜	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
6½	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	6	1.50	Reynolds Metal	100	6½	6½	6½	..
¾	¼	..	Richfield Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
23	12½	.81e	Royal Dutch	300	18	17⅝	18	17½
			—S—					
59¼	30½	5	Safeway Stores	1000	31	30⅝	30¾	30¾
9⅞	6⅜	..	Seaboard Oil	100	7½	7½	7⅝	7½
37⅜	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	800	10¾	10½	10¾	10¼
12⅜	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
4½	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
10½	3¾	..	Simmons	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
6	3¼	..	Simms Petroleum	400	5	4⅞	5	5
19	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	18	18	18	18
10¾	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	100	7	7	7	6⅝
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	100	18¾	18¼	18¼	18⅝
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	500	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
8⅝	1½	..	So P Rico Sugar	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
13	2½	..	Southern Ry	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
20½	3	..	Southern Ry pf	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
6⅜	5	..	Spicer Mfg	100	5	5	5	5
14	8¾	1.20	Stand Brands	1200	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅜
34¼	7⅝	2	Stand Gas & El	100	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	9⅝
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14
75	28	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	32	32	32	32
27¼	15½	2	Stand Oil Calif	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
12⅜	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	200	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
31½	19⅞	2‡	Stand Oil NJ	2000	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24
23½	13½	..	Sterling ev pf	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
15⅛	4⅝	.50	Stone & Webster	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
13¼	2½	..	Studebaker	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
104⅞	32	7	Studebaker pf	20	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
			—T—					
13⅞	9¼	1	Texas Corp	400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
28¾	12⅛	2	Texas Gulf Sul	300	13⅛	12¾	13	12½
2⅞	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Reparations Accord Seen as Factor—Domestic Trade Continues Slow

The world met at the crossroads at Lausanne this week, and after a period of doubt definitely set its face in the direction which should mean friendship for the hitherto antagonistic peoples of the continent. The final chapter in the disturbing reparations problem has been written. The payment by Germany of 3,000,000,000 gold marks into the Bank for International Settlements will be but a postlude. The Lausanne agreement is a political and economic event of the first magnitude. It will be looked upon as the beginning of a new era. When the disarmament conference now in session at Geneva begins to show signs of a similar accord so that the world can look toward a period of decreasing war burdens, then Europe will be able to put its house in order, and prosperity get a new lease of life.

Of especial interest to the United States is the effect the new accord may have on the $11,565,000,000 of debt owed this country by European nations. It is said at the State Department at Washington that the way is now open for the debtor countries to approach United States with a view to revising their debt agreements. Expressions by individual congressmen indicate that while the legislative branches hail the accord, Congress will stand firm for payment. The view is still held that this country should not pay for the World War.

Relief Bill Controversy

With Congress in session, it is natural that Washington continues a focal point of interest. The outstanding event there has been the passage of the Wagner-Garner relief bill by a vote of 202 to 157 in the House despite the insistent objections of President Hoover to provisions which Speaker Garner is equally insistent shall remain in the bill. The latter is willing to risk a veto by the President in maintaining that the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be open to any individual who could not get loans through other channels. Democrats in the Senate appear willing to compromise. To complicate matters, Speaker Garner is pressing for an investigation of the Treasury Department, the Controller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve System.

Domestic trade developments during the week were not particularly encouraging. There was further sharp curtailment in the steel industry, with average operations around 12 per cent, which the Iron Age considers the lowest ever recorded. Mills in the Buffalo district are rather better than the average, operating around 18 per cent, while those at Chicago are at 14 to 15 per cent.

While individual auto companies report better sales in June than in May, the industry as a whole is gradually curtailing output. Even makers of low-priced cars are slowing down, though this development is usual at this time. The June output for the United States and Canada was estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at 190,600 units compared with 193,470 in May, a decrease of 1½ per cent.

Machinery and railway equipment demand is dragging. The call for agricultural implements is better. Shipyards are busy and marine hardware is in fair demand. There have been slight increases of activity in plants producing stone and mineral products, in canning of fruits and vegetables, cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus, miscellaneous chemicals, laundering and dyeing establishments and beverage factories.

Retail demand is still smaller than a year ago, and the last week was slower than the week before. Clearance sales are fewer. Wholesale buying for fall needs is starting up. Clothing has been moving in good volume. Curtailment continues on a wide scale in the textile trade, with output believed to be less than half of normal mill capacity.

Buying is light in wool and worsted markets, but prices there and in the cotton and rayon trades are steady. There is heavier buying in leather, and prices of calfskins are slightly firmer. Shoe output is increasing. The commodity price trend is steady. Hog prices have shown a big advance, and sugar is strong. June chain-store sales show large declines from a year ago.

Prospects Abroad Brighter

Abroad the situation looks brighter. Britain continues under the hopeful influence of the Government's bold scheme to convert $7,000,000,000 of the 5 per cent war loan into a new 3½ per cent issue. Gilt-edge bonds on the London Exchange have boomed, and activity has overflowed into the industrial section. The stock market has been cheerful, with expectations of easing in money and stimulus to British business. The settlement at Lausanne should provide further impetus.

Industrial activity in France the last week has been disconcertingly low. Exports of iron and steel continue to decline. Coal miners are working part time. More ships are idle than at any time in the last 10 years. The textile industry is working on current orders only, though rayon demand is better. The Bourse is cheerful on the Lausanne settlement.

Germany is encouraged by the reparations accord. Securities have been strong this week. Many municipal interest defaults have been prevented by Reich aid.

Stagnation in Italy is as yet unrelieved. Retail sales are slow, and collections difficult. The textile lines and metallurgical trades are the most active. Crop prospects are very bright.

MOTOR SALES DROP

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Total sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in June amounted to 83,561 units, compared with 66,739 in May and 111,668 in June, 1931, the corporation announced today. Sales to American consumers totaled 56,967, compared with 63,800 in May and 103,363 a year ago. Sales to American dealers aggregated 46,149 cars. In the previous month this volume was 60,270, while the figure for June, 1931, was 102,276.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	10	9½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	24⅜	23¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69¼	68¾
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69	68
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101⅛	100¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94⅜	94⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	94⅛	94⅛
Amer W & Elec deb 6s '75	52	52
Armour & Co 4½s '39	55	55
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58⅜	58
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86	86
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	82⅜	82⅜
Atch T&SF Rky Mfr 4s '95	77⅜	77⅜
Atlanta & Charl A L 4½s '44	75	75
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	61¼	61¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	69	69
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	31	31
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	29¾	29¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	94	94
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	72	72
Balt & Ohio 4½s ev '60	34⅝	34½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	17	16½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	29	28⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	29¼	29
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	32	32
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101¼	101
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	101	101
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	85	85
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	81	78¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 8s '68	16	15¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s E	79	77½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102⅜	102⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104½	104⅛
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	93¼	93¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	30	28½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	25	25
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	102½	102¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	72	72
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	85½	85½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	6	6
Detroit Ed 5s '49	91	91
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100½	100½
Dold Packing 5s '42	68	68
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	54¼	54¼
Ed Ill Co of Brooklyn 4s	98⅛	98
E Tenn Va & G cn	97½	97½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	68	68
Erie RR ref 5s '67	64½	64½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	15	15
Erie RR 4s A	38⅛	38⅛
Erie RR 5s '75	24½	24½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	13¾	14¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	67	67
Fisk Rubber 6s '41	56	56
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	28½	28
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101¼	101¼
Goodrich 6s '45	100	99½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	36	35¾
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	69½	68¾
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	93⅝	93⅜
Great Northern 4½s '61	96	96
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	71⅜	71⅛
Great Northern 5s '73 C	39	38
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	47	44½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	54	53⅜
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	77	77
Hos & Co 6½s '34	73½	73½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	98⅜	98⅜
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	35	34½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	69	68¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100	100
Ill Central 4s '53	31	30½
Ill Central 4¼s '66	29½	29½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	24¾	24¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	34	33¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	64	64
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	64	64
Int Agr Match 5s cv rcts '41	7	6
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	40¼	39
Inter Rap Tran 6s pd sta '66	40	39½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	22	21
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	60¾	60½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	30¾	30
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	32	32
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	11¼	11¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	19½	19⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	22¾	22¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	21⅞	21¼
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	46¾	45¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93	93
Kan City P & L 4½s B	92½	92½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	52¾	52¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	36	36
Kan & Okla Term 1st 4s '60	80¾	80¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	49	49
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	77	77
L'Autaro 6s '54	5	5
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	25	25
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70	70
Long Island rfg 4s '49	73	73
Louis & Arkansas 5s '69	24	24
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30	28½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	66½	66½
Meade 6s '45 ww	36¼	36¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79	72
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	81¼	81
Metro Water 5½s '50	59¼	59½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	77½	77½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	38⅜	38
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	23¼	23¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23	23
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23	23
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	23¼	23¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	24	23¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	7	6¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	77½	77½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	70	67⅝
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	76¾	76¼
Nat Steel 5s	22	22
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	67	67
New Eng T&T 5s '52	94½	94½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	101¼	101
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	35	35
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	37	36½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	48	48
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	15¾	15¾
NY Cl & StL 6s A '32	18½	18½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	37	36
NY Dock Co 5s '38	77	76
NY Edison 5s '44 C	36½	36½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	102¼	102¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94	94
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	62½	62½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	45	45
NY Tel gen 4½s 39	91	90⅞
Niag Sharfe 5½s '50	100¼	×100
Norf & W gen 6s '34	42	42
North Am Co 5s '61	103½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	65¼	65¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	63½	63½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	70	70
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	76¼	76¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	48	48
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	55½	54½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	101¼	101¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	70	70
Pacific Pub Serv 5s	102¾	102
Paramount Public 5½s '50	95½	95
Paramount Bwy 5½s '50	1⅞	1⅞
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	37	35
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	14½	13
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	81⅞	81⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	42	42
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	65	65
Penn Railroad 5s '64	89	89
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	64	62¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	73¾	73
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	37	37
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	34¼	34¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	58	58
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	84½	84½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	99	98⅞
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	33	32
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	92	92
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	41½	41½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	16¼	15¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100½	100
Pub Svc E&G 6½s 1970	97¾	97¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97	97
Remington Rand 5½s '41 ww	51	51
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	34	34
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	46	45
St Louis Dk&S 4s R&G div '33	47⅛	44⅛
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11	10¾
St L & KCSL 4½s '78	10	9¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '33	25	25
Shell Pipe 5s '52	70¾	70
Shell Union 5s '47	63	62¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	62¼	61
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	80½	80
Smith A O 6½s '33	84½	84½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101½	95½
Southern Colo Power 6s '47	68¼	101½
Southern Pacific 4½s 49	32¾	68¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	31¼	32
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	30¾	30½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	49¾	30½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	13⅜	49¾
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	18	13¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100¼	18
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	85½	100¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	102	85½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	78½	101¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	12½	78½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46¼	12
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23	45
Trumbull Steel 6s '42	43¾	23
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100	43¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¾	100
Union Pacific 4s '68	92	99¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	77	92
US Rubber Co 5s '47	39¼	77
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	22	39
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	64¾	22
Wabash RR 4½s '76	36¾	64
Wabash RR D '56	5½	36¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	51½	5½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	15	51½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	99½	16
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	99½
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	94	100½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	47	94
Western Union R E 4½s '50	90½	46
Western Union col 5s '38	43¼	90½
Western Union 5½s '36	56	45
Wheeling Steel 4½s D '53	51½	56
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	37	51¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68¼	37
	84½	67¾
		84½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jul 9	Jul 8
3½s '47	101.11	101.11	101.11	101.11
1st 4¼s '47	101.24	101.23	101.23	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	102.25	102.24	102.24	102.25
US 3s '55	82.31	82.24	82.27	82.28
US 3½s '49	94.30	93.31	94.30	94.1
US 3½s '43 March	98.18	98.10	98.19	98.12
US 3½s 43 June	98.24	98.24	98.24	97.17
US 3½s '47	98.18	98.15	98.18	98.10
US 3½s '46	000.13	100.11	100.13	100.11
US 4s '44	102.16	102.14	102.14	102.14
US 4¼s '52	105.18	105.10	105.18	105.12

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Jul 9	Jul 8
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19¼	19		
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	68	67½		
Akerashus 5s '63	60	60		
Antioquia 8f C '45	8	8		
Antioquia 7s D '45	7	7		
Antwerp 5s '58	72	72		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44	42¾		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49¾	48		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	45	44		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	47¼	47		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48¾	48		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48	48		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	47	47		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	44	44		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	48¼	47		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	48	47		
Australia 4½s '56	66½	66⅛		
Australia 5s '55	63½	63½		
Australia 5s '57	70¾	70		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	70¾	70		
Austria Hydro 6½s	83¼	83¼		
Austria (Lower) 7½s	30	30		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	35	34¾		
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	82	82		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	37¾	37¼		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92	90¼		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96½	95½		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	101½	101¼		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	101	100½		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33	39		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	33	30¾		
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	48½	45½		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	41	40¼		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	36	35¾		
Bogota (City) 8s '45	40	40		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	12¾	12⅜		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3½	3½		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	3½	3½		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21¾	20		
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	21	20		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	74¾	74¾		
Brisbane 6s '50	23¾	23¾		
Brisbane 5s '57	65	64½		
Brisbane 5s '58	55	55		
Budapest (City) 6s	57	57		
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	33	33		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	35½	35½		
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	28	26		
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	26	26		
Bulgaria 7½s '68	44	44		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	23½	21		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95	94½		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	76¾	76½		
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	92¼	92		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jann '61	69	69		
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	6	5½		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	8½	8½		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	5	5		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	6¼	6¼		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7	6		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	5½	5½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6	5½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	5½	5½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	6	5¾		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '50	31	31		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33½	31¾		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33¼	33		
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	63¾	63¾		
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	88¼	88¼		
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	30	30		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	28	28		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	37½	37½		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	65	65		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	63½	63½		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	73¾	73½		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	80	80		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	79	78		
Duke Price Power 6s '66	38¼	38		
Dutch El 6s '47	95	95		
Finland 5½s '58	47	47		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	49½	49¼		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	55½	55¼		
Frankfort 6½s '53	39¼	39¼		
French (Rep) 7s '49	113¾	113¼		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119¾	119¾		
German 7s '49	73	69		
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	45	44		
German Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	45	44½		
German Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	45	44		
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	49¾	49¾		
German Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	37½	37		
German El Pow 6½s '50	38	37		
German El Pow 6½s '50	38	34½		
German Gen Elec 6s '48	36	36		
German Gen Elec 6½s '40	43½	43½		
German Gov Int 5½s '65	51½	49		
Greek 6s '68	33	22		
Greek 7s '64	30	30		
Hamburg 6s '46	46½	45½		
Hansa 6s '39 ww	32½	27½		
Helsingfors 6½s '60	28	45½		
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	33¼	30¼		
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	31	80		
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	80	89½		
Italy (King) 7s '51	90¼	54		
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	54	64½		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	65¼	65		
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	31½	21¾		
Karstadt 6s '43	23	12		
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	12	2¼		
Mex 4s A '10	3¼	34½		
Miag Mill Mch 7s '36 xw	35	73½		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	73½	79⅛		
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	79⅛	66½		
New South Wales 5s '57	66½	75½		
New South Wales 5s '58	75½	53		
Norway (King) 6s '43	76	53		
Norway (King) 6s '44	53	35½		
Norwegian 6s 5½s '57	37	34½		
Nuremberg 6s '52	29½	73½		
One Pow Svc 5½s '50	41½	85		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	69	82		
Oslo (City) 6s '55	41½	42		
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103¾	69		
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4	4		
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	4	4		
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	84	84		
Poland (Gov) 5s '47	47½	47		
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	53	53		
Prussia 6½s '51	36⅛	35¾		
Prussia 6s '52	37	34½		
Queensland (State) 6s '47	75	73½		
Queensland (State) 7s '41	85	82		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	43¾	42		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	42¾	42½		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	42½	42½		
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	27¼	27¼		
Rhinelbe 7s '46	37½	37½		
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	31	30½		
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	71	71¼		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	79	79		
Roumania 7s '59	36¼	36		
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '50	8	8		
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	62	61		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	24	24		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	12	12		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	38	36½		
Saxon State 7s '45	41	40½		
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	27¾	27¾		
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	25	30½		
Siemens 6½s '51	35	35		
Silesia Bk 4½s '47	56	29¼		
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	35	35		
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	35½	35½		
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	32	27½		
Sydney 5½s '55	84½	84½		
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	46½	48½		
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	35½	35½		
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	7¼	7¼		
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104	103½		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	31½	31		
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	31¾	31½		
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	31½	31½		
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	34½	34½		
Vienna 6s '52	25	24¾		
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	84	84		
Westphalia El 6s '53	81	81		
	28	27		

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

KLINE BROTHERS CO.

	1932	1931	Inc.%
June sales	$530,697	$506,446	2.8
6 months	2,970,948	2,403,370	23.6

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC., SALES

	1932	1931	Dec. %
June	$1,164,752	$1,244,972	6.4
Six months	7,332,220	7,798,945	6.0

J. C. PENNEY CO. SALES

	1932	1931	Dec. %
June	$12,035,340	$14,231,008	15.9
Six months	69,280,611	77,389,965	10.4

$25,816,000 NEW HAVEN BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON, July 9—Commerce Commission has authorized New York, New Haven & Hartford to issue $25,816,000 first and refunding mortgage 6 per cent bonds of 1932 in reimbursement of expenditures already made in paying matured obligations. Bonds will be pledged as collateral for short-term notes. Boston & Maine also was authorized to issue $10,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, Series LL, to be pledged as collateral for short-term notes.

DIVIDEND CHANGES

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Unfavorable dividend changes last week totaled 60 compared with 113 in the previous week, the Standard Statistics Company reports. There were 7 favorable changes compared with 11 last week before.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Dictators Have Uses

THIS country is not without knowledge of dictators in recent years. The motion-picture industry has its Hays, the sport of baseball its Landis, the oil industry in Oklahoma its Bill Murray, and other more or less absolute "monarchs" could doubtless be cited. Just now another "tsar" is expected on the horison who will be a rail dictator. Representatives of 31 large western roads have been holding conferences on the matter of pooling competitive passenger and freight service to effect savings running into millions annually.

They are said to have considered various leaders in the industry who would be offered the job of high commissioner with dictatorial powers. His chief work would be to reduce. In addition to pooling service, he would reduce unnecessary parallel main line branches, excessive passenger service, round about haul of freight cars, movement of l. c. l. cars, rental paid for private cars, number of adjacent country stations, number of cars held in terminals so as to avoid demurrage charges, and racketeering of shippers in connection with purchase of supplies. In this case, reducing is but another name for efficiency—the elimination of uneconomical practices. Dictators have their uses.

The Lion's Share

Spokesmen who seek to make capital of the present economic plight of the country by laying the blame on the present Administration have asked who got the bulk of the $87,000,000,000 of income which the American people received in 1929. The implication was that vested interests, "bloated plutocrats," the idle rich received the lion's share. Probing into the records of the National Bureau of Economic Research for 1928 (those for 1929 not available) it is discovered that out of a total income in that year of $89,419,000,000, wage earners received $32,235,000,000, salaried workers $17,823,000,000 and those receiving pensions and compensations $1,065,000,000 or a total of $51,123,000,000. Federal, state and local governments took a total of $12,609,000,000, making $63,732,000,000 in all accounted for. Out of the $25,687,000,000 remaining, payment had to be made for the raw materials used in making finished products as well as interest on the money used or borrowed in the process. Since $63,732,000,000 is 71 per cent of the total, and assuming that 1929 is like 1928, the answer to the question is that labor and government get the bulk of our annual income.

Bonds Preferred

No better proof could be found that dollars are seeking safety rather than return than the data for the first six months of 1932 on stock and bond financing. In a table compiled by the Standard Statistics Company it is shown that out of total financing of $422,000,000, all but $31,000,000 was made up of bonds. In the first half of 1931, out of a total of $2,257,800,000, financing by stocks comprised $211,200,000, while in 1930 out of a total of $4,815,100,000, financing by common stocks aggregated $1,149,100,000 and by preferred stocks $405,800,000. When earnings steadily diminish, it is the mortgagor who is the true investor. At least he has the "edge" until the tide turns. When earnings rise, then the public begins to desert the mortgage banner and to display the stock "scutcheon."

G. R. E.

HOG MARKET BEING WATCHED

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Wall Street is displaying more than ordinary interest in the rising market for hog prices. While there is no disposition to believe that the turn in this market has an unusual baromietric significance so far as general business is concerned, it is nevertheless felt by financial quarters that the substantial price improvement will help purchasing power in the sections where hog raising is an important industry.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; packing shares improve.

Bonds: Firm; Germans strong.

Curb: Steady; Commonwealth Edison at new low.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; market dull.

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; lower cables.

FOREIGN

London—Prices on the stock exchange were firm on the outcome of the Lausanne conference, although dealings were moderate. German loans were the outstanding feature of the session and made substantial gains. British funds were firm, while international issues were quiet and easier. The closing was steady.

Paris—Bourse closed.

Berlin—Trading was quiet and prices strong on the Boerse today.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
July 9	35.9	13.5	61.1	35.4
Prev. day	35.9	13.2	73.6	39.9
Week ago	38.2	13.7	87.7	36.5
Month ago	36.6	14.3	84.9	36.3
Year ago	110.1	76.8	187.7	115.1
2 years ago	230.9	150.1	374.2	224.8
5 years ago	121.1	118.7	113.5	117.3
High (1932)	38.9	19.8	111.0	71.3
Low (1933)	35.1	12.9	61.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	363.9	114.3
Low (1931)	80.3	39.8	97.9	61.9
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.2	203.8
Low (1930)	113.9	86.8	146.5	114.7

BONDS

| | 20 Industrls. | 20 R'r'ds | 20 Util.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WATROUS LEADS CANADIAN OPEN

Seventy-eight Players Qualify for Final 36 Holes of Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., July 9—Competitors in the annual Canadian open golf championship on Friday, when the second 18 holes were played, found the course much more difficult than on the opening day, due to a heavy rain that lasted most of the night and broke out several times with intensity during Friday's play. The greens were much slower and this caused the leaders, as well as the trailers, to take more putts than expected. On the first day there were 26 players who equaled or bettered par, but on the second day only seven bettered perfect figures of 73 and seven more were equal with par.

Harry Cooper of Chicago, Walter C. Hagen of Detroit and George Von Elm, the three leaders at the end of the first 18 holes, Cooper with a record-equaling 69 and the other two one stroke behind, slipped back. Cooper took a 75 for a half-way total of 144 while Hagen was the same for 145; but Von Elm took a 78 and dropped quite a way back in the contention. Al Watrous of Birmingham, Mich., was the low scorer of the day and his 70 enabled him to take the lead with 142, two better than Cooper. The others who gave par the worst trimming were C. Ross Somerville of London, Canadian amateur champion, Lex Robson of Islington, Canadian professional title-holder, and Tomekichi Miyamato of Japan, all of whom had 71's.

Seventy-seven players were not more than 20 strokes behind Watrous at the end of the day's play and they will continue in the final 36 holes today. While the leader has a two-stroke advantage there are 11 who are not more than five strokes behind him.

Of the 77 qualifiers 27 are from the United States, 48 from Canada and one each from Argentine and Japan. Somerville leads the amateurs with 151 with Jack Nash and E. A. Innes in close attendance with 153's. Andy Kay of Lambton is the leading Canadian. The scores:

	Rounds 1st 2d	Tot
Al. Watrous, Birmingham	72 70	142
Harry Cooper, Chicago	69 75	144
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	70 75	145
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	72 74	146
Macdonald Smith, Great Neck	73 73	146
T. L. Kerrigan, Mount Vernon	72 74	146
L. H. Diegal, Agua Caliente	72 74	146
Mortie Dutra, Long Beach	75 72	147
Ed. Dudley, Concordville	74 73	147
Horton Smith, Oak Park	73 74	147
Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn	73 74	147
Andy Kay, Lambton	75 72	147
George Von Elm, Detroit	70 78	148
Walter Smithers, Royal Ottawa	75 73	148
T. P. Perkins, New York	75 74	149
Jimmie Johnstone, Rosedale	77 72	149
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck	74 76	150
*C. R. Somerville, London Hunt	79 71	150
Lex Robson, Islington	75 75	150
R. A. Cruickshank, New York	74 76	150
J. H. Kirkwood, Chicago	77 74	151
Tomekichi Miyamota, Japan	80 71	151
D. Spittal, St. Andrews	74 77	151
Arthur Hulbert, Thorn Hill	75 76	151
Jose Jurado, Argentina	74 78	152
William MacWilliam, Thistledown	76 76	152
C. H. Perkins, West Hartford	76 76	152
*E. A. Innes, Islesmere	77 76	153
R. Cunningham, Royal York	75 78	153
R. Batley, Toronto Ladies	76 77	153
*Jack Nash, London Hunt	76 77	153
Tony Manero, White Plains	80 73	153
Jose Mazzietti, White Plains	78 75	153
Billy Burke, Greenwich	76 77	153
Jules Huot, Kent Quebec	76 77	153
W. Spittal, Oakdale	76 77	153
Jack Littler, Ottawa Hunt	74 79	153
Willie Lamb, Uplands	77 76	153
R. Burns, Hampstead	75 79	154
Emmet French, Southern Pines	75 79	154
George Christ, Rochester	81 73	154
D. A. Ferguson, Weston	75 80	155
H. M. Logan Jr., Cedar Brook	76 79	155
A. Keeling, Lookout Point	79 76	155
*H. Tryon, Detroit	78 77	155
R. H. Green, Kingston	77 79	156
F. E. Lock, Burlington	78 78	156
Lou Cumming, Toronto Golf	76 80	156
G. Brydson, Mississauga	80 76	156
Tom Creavy, Albany	79 77	156
A. H. Murray, Beacons Field	83 73	156
Ernie Wakelam, Ottawa McKellar	77 80	157
A. F. McPherson, Marlborough	79 78	157
J. Armitage, Dundas Valley	79 78	157
*Frank Corrigan, Ottawa Hunt	77 80	157
C. R. Murray, Royal Montreal	78 79	157
R. M. Alston, Rivermead	79 78	157
Harry Towlson, Ottawa Hunt	78 79	157
Hugh Borthwick, Rouge Hills	78 80	158
George Elder, Whitlock	77 81	158
R. Borthwick, Scarboro	75 83	158
*Arthur Lynch Mamaroneck	75 84	159
Archie Bloor, Cobourg	80 79	159
A. E. Cruikenden, Summit	79 80	159
*Jack Cameron, Mississauga	80 79	159
*Dr. J. A. Sullivan, Rosedale	79 81	160
*J. Thompson, Royal York	84 76	160
J. M. Patton, St. Leonards	78 82	160
*Phil Farley, Cedar Brook	85 75	160
Art Millea, New York	80 80	160
Karl Keffer, Royal Ottawa	81 80	161
*Melville Rogers, Rivermead	80 81	161
Arthur Riley, Sudbury	80 81	161
George Cumming, Toronto Golf	82 80	162
Fred Hunt, Brantford	79 83	162
Stuart Aiken, Picton	82 80	162
R. D. Mullen, Hull	81 82	163
Jock Brown, Summerlea	83 80	163
*Gilbert Walker, Glen Mawr	81 82	163
A. L. Lawrence, Brockville	84 80	164
James Hunter, Glendale	80 84	164
W. C. Grant, Montreal	82 83	165
*R Harlow, Buffalo	81 84	165
A. Estoney, Lockport	81 84	165
William Little, Belleville	83 82	165
E. L. Trumper, Cliffside	84 82	166
*A. C. Belhune, Ottawa	81 85	166
H. Mulligan, Hull	84 82	166
James Patterson, Kanawaki	82 85	167
*A. L. Dube, Ottawa	80 87	167
J. E. Nicholson, Brantford	83 85	168
C. Taylor, Lucerne	88 81	169

*Amateur.

CANADIAN ENTRIES DO WELL AT BISLEY

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 9 (Canadian Press)—Canada flashed into the winning column as intensive competition opened yesterday in the empire meeting of the National Rifle Association.

Maj. F. Richardson of Victoria scored highest possible, 50, shooting in the Donegall Challenge Cup rifle match, and in the shoot-off with several others who had perfect marks, won the qualifier. Lieut. G. E. Mechett of Hamilton, Ont., placed third in the qualifier with a 49. The match was at 200 yards.

The Conan Doyle challenge statuette service rifle match, second feature of the day, was fired at 200 and 500 yards, and the veteran Sergeant Alex Parnell of Verdun, Que., led the Canadian Bisley team with 67 out of a possible 70.

Miss Caroline Spencer of Victoria was one of several women taking part in the Donegall and Conan Doyle matches. She scored 41 in the Donegall and 27 and 31 in the two distances of the Conan Doyle shoot.

A team representing Scotland carried off the Elcho Challenge Shield for the third successive year. The match, open only to England, Ireland and Scotland, was fired at 900, 1000 and 1100 yards.

Yorkshire won the Astor County Championship Challenge Cup, at 200 and 500 yards, and the army team captured the United Services Challenge Cup, fired under service conditions.

Large Squad For Harvard Expected

The Harvard Athletic Association has announced a list of 73 undergraduates who have played on varsity, 150-pound, freshman and house football teams who are expected to compete for the varsity team next fall. The list includes the names of men who have had varsity experience or who have signified their intention of returning to Cambridge Sept. 15 for the first football practice of the year with the exception of John W. Crickard Occ., halfback, who has not yet made known his plans.

Head Coach Edward L. Casey '19 expects that the additional men who will report will bring the first-day squad to around 120 players. Included in the list are 13 lettermen, five of whom started the Yale game a year ago. The Yale game starters are Capt. Carl H. Hageman Jr. '33 and Thomas W. Nazro '34, ends; Irad B. Hardy Jr. '33, tackle; Roger H. Hallowell '33, center, and Crickard.

Two others of prominence last year who are in question for next fall are David E. Kopans '34, tackle, also a starter against Yale, and the freshman fullback last fall, William H. Fink '35.

Other lettermen available are Leon A. Francisco '33, end; Malcolm Bancroft '33, tackle; James D. Esterly '33 and Eddy J. Rogers '34, guards; Harry K. Wells '34, quarterback; John H. Dean '34, Francis H. Gleason '34 and Charles J. Nevin '34, halfbacks.

Non-letter members of the 1931 varsity squad who will be available next fall are George F. Bennett '33, halfback; Warren A. Casey '34, center; Gerard J. Cassedy '33, end; Francis J. Crane '34, guard; John J. Healey Jr. '34, guard; James R. Leonard '33 quarterback; Robert L. Lowe '34, end; Carl A. Pescosolido '34, halfback; Deeb E. Peter '34, halfback; Bradford Simmons '34, center; Richard P. Waters Jr. '34, halfback; Richard G. Werner '33, end and Stanton Whitney Jr. '34, quarterback.

The following is a list of eligibles for the varsity squad:

Ends—George M Bartol '34, Gerard J. Cassedy '33, Frederick G. Crocker '34, Leon A. Francisco '33, George Fremd Jr. '34, Carl H. Hageman Jr. '33, Laurence A. Lovett '33, Robert L. Lowe '34, Thomas W. Nazro '34, Nathan F. Neer '35, Francis Schuman '35, Richard C. Sullivan '35, Richard G. Werner '33, Samuel H. Wolcott Jr. '33.

Tackles—Melcolm Bancroft '33, Gridley Barrows '34, Richard A. Dow '35, Irad B. Hardy Jr. '33, Oscar C. Holder '33, John F. Hutchinson '35, Alfred Kidder 2d. '33, Morrie Koplow '34, Frank R. Littlefield '35.

Guards—James B. Ayer Jr. '33, Francis J. Crane '34, James D. Esterly '33, Thomas B. Gannett '35, Herman Gundlach Jr. '35, John J. Healey Jr. '34, Milan A. Heath '33, Randolph A. Kidder '35, Herbert A. Raff '35, Eddy J. Rogers '34, Stuart Scott Jr. '33.

Centers—Crawford Blagden Jr. '35, Warren A. Casey '34, Frank J. Casale '35, Donald H. Gleason '35, Roger H. Hallowell '33, John M. Lockwood '34, Bradford Simmons '34.

Quarterbacks — Paul deB. deGive '34, James R. Leonard '33, Harry K. Wells '34, Irving W. Rabinovitz '34, Stanton Whitney Jr. '34.

Backs—Stirling S. Adams '33, Arthur J. Barrett '34, Benjamin Beale '34, George F. Bennett '33, David B. Cheek '34, John W. Crickard Occ., John H. Dean '34, Robert D. Fallon '33, Bernard Feins '33, Peirce Fuller '35, Francis H. Gleason '34, John C. Grady '33, Philip W. A. Hines '34, Robert S. Hurlbut '34, Chester K. Litman '35, Thomas F. Locke '35, Theodore A. Lupien '34, Charles J. Nevin '34, Carl A. Pescosolido '34, Deeb E. Peter '34, Charles S. Sargent Jr. '35, Allan W. Sherman '34, John Ware Jr. '34, Nathaniel Ware '34, Richard P. Waters Jr. '34, Taggart Whipple '34, Charles H. Wood '35.

The list of coaches for the various squads follow:

Varsity Squad—Edward L. Casey '19, head coach; Edward H. Bradford '26, end coach; Walter A. Cleary '15, line coach; Arthur Sampson, backfield coach; Nils V. Nelson '18, assistant backfield coach; Victor P. Kennard '09, kicking coach; Edward L. Farrell, trainer; Dr. Augustus Thorndike '17, surgeon in charge of the squad.

Junior Varsity Squad—James L. Knox '98, head coach; James M. Brady, backfield coach; John L. Donovan '24, line coach; Vahan N. Moushogian '32, end coach; Dr. J. William Burke, surgeon in charge of the squad.

Freshman Squad—Rufus H. Bond '19, head coach; Charles H. Bradford '26, line coach; Victor M. Harding '31, end coach; Edmund A. Mays Jr. '32 and Bernard D. White '32, backfield coaches; Henry Lamar, trainer; Dr. Seth M. Fitchet, Med. '21, surgeon in charge of the squad.

House Football Squads—Adolph W. Samborski '26, head coach; Dr. Frank W. Marvin '10, surgeon in charge of the squads. (Assistant coaches to be chosen in the fall.)

Dormitory Squads—Henry Chauncey '28, head coach. (Assistant coaches to be chosen in the fall.)

SLOOP BOBKAT SELECTED

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 9 (AP)—With Bobkat, a Buffalo sloop, picked to represent the Interlake Yachting Association in the Richardson Trophy race on Lake St. Clair in September, the association's annual regatta came to a close today. Bobkat won the honor yesterday "by decision." The Buffalo sloop won the Class R race first heat Wednesday, finished second Thursday, and fifth yesterday, but a majority of judges decided it was the winner. Spray, another Buffalo boat, was the second heat victor, and Ardette of Detroit won the third. For the series result, the judges gave second place to Spray, third to Ardette, fourth to Lasalle of Detroit, fifth to the Elyria of Cleveland, and sixth to Tom Boy of Toledo.

ITALY AND JAPAN DIVIDE

MILAN, Italy, July 9 (AP)—A. Giorgio de Stefani, playing brilliant tennis, yesterday defeated Jiro Sato of Japan to give Italy an even break in the first two singles matches of the Davis Cup series, semifinal round. De Stefani won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. In the first match T. Kuwahara, No. 2 Japanese player, upset the plans of the Italians when he defeated Giovanni Palmieri, 6—0, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3. Palmieri apparently was not up to his usual form, as he frequently drove the balls out of bounds or into the net. The winner will play either Great Britain or Germany for the right to meet the United States in the interzone final at Roland Garros Stadium, near Paris, July 22-24.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	51	33	.607
Baltimore	51	35	.593
Buffalo	48	35	.578
Montreal	41	41	.500
Rochester	41	44	.482
Jersey City	41	48	.461
Reading	35	51	.407
Toronto	31	52	.373

RESULTS JULY 8

Buffalo 12, Jersey City 7.
Reading 8, Toronto 3.
Reading 1, Toronto 0 (10 innings).
Baltimore 7, Rochester 2.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 2.
Newark at Montreal (postponed).

AUSTRIAN ATHLETES EN ROUTE

VIENNA, July 9 (AP)—Prince Ferdinand von Liechtenstein, head of the Austrian Athletic Federation, yesterday led a party of Olympic officers and Austrian athletes toward Bremerhaven, Ger., and the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles. A big crowd of enthusiasts thronged the railroad station to bid them success in the games. They sail in the Europa July 13.

Gledhill and Bell Reach the Finals

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9 (AP)—Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., and R. Berkeley Bell of Austin, Texas, topseeded in the Rhode Island men's singles, ran true to form yesterday to win semifinal matches in the feature division of the tennis tournament at Agawam Hunt. Gledhill downed Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, 6—3, 10—8, 2—6, 4—6, 6—4, but Bell had an easy time in defeating Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., scored a tournament upset in downing Mary Greef of Kansas City, topseeded star, 12—10, 6—1, in the semifinal of the women's invitation singles.

Miss Cruickshank was seeded third. Her victory today, however, was her third in four duels with the Kansas City girl.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, formerly Marjorie Gladman, moved up to the title bracket with a hairline three-set triumph over Virginia B. Rice of Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7. The Boston girl came within one point of victory, having match point at hand in the tenth game of the final set. Mrs. Van Ryn was second seeded, while Miss Rice was fourth.

In the women's doubles the top-seeded team of Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank defeated Miss Greef and Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1, and the second seeded combination of Miss Rice and Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., scored, 6—3, 6—4, over Katherine Winthrop of Boston and Virginia Cross of Providence.

The final in the New England sectional men's doubles will have Gledhill and Joseph Coughlin, national intercollegiate doubles champions meeting Bell and Jake Hess of Fort Worth, Texas. Gledhill and Coughlin turned back the same team they defeated in the national intercollegiates, Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis of the University of California, at Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—1, 6—8, 6—1. Bell and Hess triumphed over Dick Murphy and Norcross Tilney of New York, 6—2, 6—4, 8—6. The summary.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinals

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—3, 10—8, 2—6, 4—6, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, defeated Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

NEW ENGLAND SECTIONAL MEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinals

Richard T. Murphy and Norcross Tilney, New York, defeated David N. Jones and Allen Key, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 8—6.

Semifinals

Keith Gledhill and Joseph Coughlin, Los Angeles, defeated Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell and Jake Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Murphy and Tilney, 6—2, 6—1, 6—8, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinals

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mary Greef, Kansas City, 12—10, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia Rice, Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinals

Mrs. Van Ryn and Josephine Cruickshank defeated Mary Greef and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

EASTERN Y. C. FLEET STARTS FINAL RUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., July 9 — After a day's delay on account of adverse weather conditions, the Eastern Yacht Club fleet started round Cape Ann today bound for Marblehead in the final run of the annual cruise. Sailing conditions were well nigh perfect at the start, with a strong westerly breeze, which gave the yachts a five-mile reach to Cape Ann whistler and a beat up Massachusetts Bay. The racing committee ordered the larger yachts to turn Boston lightship, 20 miles from the Cape Ann whistler, and the smaller boats to head directly for Marblehead Rock.

When Vanitie and Weetamoe started they had each won five races since they began the season's series at Newport, R. I., early in June. There was considerable interest, therefore, in the contest today, and a strong breeze to test Vanitie's new and lofty rig.

SOUTH AMERICANS ARRIVE

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (AP)—South America's strongest Olympic delegation, 20 athletes and half a dozen officials from Argentina, arrived yesterday, raising the total of foreign competitors here for the games to almost a hundred. They made haste to have their first workout after taking up quarters next door to two members of their advance guard, Juan Carlos Zabala and Alberto Zorilla. Sixteen more will reinforce the party July 20.

WOOD AND MANGIN IN FINAL

DUBLIN, Ire., July 9 (AP)—Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, United States tennis players, yesterday advanced to the final round of the all-Ireland championships in straight-set victories in the semi-finals. Mangin defeated H. F. Cronin of Ireland, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, and Wood lost only three games in defeating A. Jacobsen of Denmark, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

PERRY AND PRENN WIN

BERLIN, July 9 (AP)—Great Britain and Germany broke even yesterday in the first two matches of their semifinal series in the European zone of Davis Cup tennis play, Frederick J. Perry defeating Gottfried von Cramm, Germany, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3 after Daniel Prenn had won from Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, 6—0, 8—10, 6—2, 6—3.

CAPTAIN HOPE LEADS FIRST LAP

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Flying at an average speed of 123.75 miles an hour, Capt. W. L. Hope completed the first day's lap of the King's Cup air race around Great Britain today, leading 42 competitors. Two women are entered, Winifred Spooner, a former winner, and Winifred Brown. Today's lap was 740 miles.

SPORTS BRITISH

WIMBLEDON WHIMSICALITIES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

QUITE unofficially, of course, the championship for originality at this year's Wimbledon lawn tennis meeting has been awarded to Signorina L. Valerio of Italy. She qualified for the title by an extremely entertaining performance, which sent the risible center-court crowd into gusts of uproarious laughter and nearly involved the departure of Mme. Mathieu, France, from the women's singles. Signorina Valerio struck a new note. She punched the ball with great power on each wing, she volleyed vigorously, she covered the ground with long, raking strides. And she uncorked some of the most fiendish spin shots that ever made a tennis ball look like a lemon. Her personal contortions as she hit the ball for this purpose gave fair warning of something remarkable to follow; but, even so, her opponent had great difficulty in making a successful return. Once or twice the ball itself made a successful return—back over the net to the signorina—and at other times it behaved in the most disconcerting manner. It would dance off the turf at a right angle to its line of flight and go squirming away at ground level.

Mme. Mathieu had to keep very cool about all this, and, because she did so, she won a good match after losing the first set. The Fascist representative (whose white cotton stockings would doubtless have seemed commendable to Mussolini) kept cool also—by the simple process of pouring onto her head cupfuls of drinking water. Her court manner was as charming as it was original—this is a high compliment—and she was applauded to the echo for stretching out one of Europe's strongest and most experienced players.

DEARTH OF LIGHT RELIEF

Since Nicolas Mishu, the star turn of Roumania, ceased to adorn British courts, there has been rather a dearth of light relief at Wimbledon. As an observer of many Wimbledons, the writer would place Mishu at the top of the variety bill. No one else ever thought of turning his back upon an opponent as a prelude to serving spin lobs over his own head, and no one else ever became so thoroughly and harmlessly exasperated by false bounds, ball boys, umpires, spectators and opponents. Mishu had a vicious and effective forehand punch, and upon this solid basis he built up the most whimsical game ever devised. He shone apart even in the days of the man with the outsize racquet—a most amazing contraption—and the man who threw the ball almost out of sight when about to serve. Lawn tennis seems to have grown into a much grimmer affair than it was 10 years ago, and personal peculiarities have been squeezed into the conventional mold.

Even in sartorial matters, the first-fighters, with few exceptions, suppress their individuality. How different it was in the era of la belle Suzanne, who would appear on the center court for a singles match in a bright yellow bandeau and jumper, afterward play a mixed doubles dressed in a crushed strawberry color scheme, and round off the day with a women's double in a delicate shade of green. Who is there nowadays to compete with that? And who has formed a universal fashion comparable to Mlle. Lenglen's bandeau? The answer to the latter question, of course, is Mrs. F. S. Moody Jr., whose maiden name, Helen N. Wills, is associated with the first eye shades placed on the market as a mass product. The eye shade (now worn by a decreasing number of players) can express personality up to a point. As witness the jaunty angle affected by the irrepressible Kathleen Stammers, Britain's bright young star. It signals very clearly, "Let 'em all come!"

BOROTRA AND HIS BERET

On the male side, there is nothing to compare, sartorially, with Borotra and his beret, the greatest double act in the game. Smiling Jean seems to have evolved quite a technique in his comic business. He commences play bareheaded, and at or near the end of the first set gets his laugh by putting on the beret with an elaborate display of stretching and pulling. In 1931 he excelled himself on the center court by producing a reserve beret from storage and fitting it personally on the bald head of his opponent. This went over big. Not for nothing is Borotra dubbed the Bounding Basque. In his really mobile days he frequently seemed to be traveling two ways at once, and more than once he has fallen from the skies onto the unprotected heads of ball boys. He does these things in just the same way as he leaps onto chairs and linesmen and spectators—as if he simply cannot help it. Borotra's grin on these occasions, and his worried wag of the head, are regarded by the ladies as just too sweet. Compare this with the grimness of his countrymen, Cochet and Lacoste.

If a museum were formed of the garments which have won fame at Wimbledon, a place would have to be found for the white plus-six unmentionables which (with black and white stockings) Sidney B. Wood Jr. of the United States wore on his début. To keep it company would be W. T. Tilden's original "Teddy Bear" sweater and many pairs of variously voluminous trousers. The hat section would be large. H. Ellsworth Vines's cloth cap, of umbrella-like dimensions, would be a prominent exhibit, and in a special corner would be Gerald L. Patterson's brow-circling handkerchief. Lacoste could put in a snappy specimen from France, and there is probably still extant some inscrutable headgear from Japan.

But to rock the Chamber of Horrors it would be necessary to go back to the days when gentlemen played in whiskers and straw hats and ladies were cumbered by almost unimaginable strangenesses.

LONG ISLAND GOLF TO HELEN L. HICKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., July 9—Helen L. Hicks, United States woman champion, easily won the Long Island Golf Association medal play championship on the links of the Women's National Golf & Tennis Club yesterday, with a card of 237 for the 54 holes of play. This was just 10 strokes better than the card turned in by Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf & Country Club, who finished second, one stroke ahead of Rosalie Knapp, Women's National Golf & Tennis Club, who was third.

When play for the last 18 holes started yesterday, there was a margin of only two strokes between Miss Hicks and Mrs. Federman, but Miss Hicks increased this by making the last 19 in 82, while Mrs. Federman required 90. The trophy which Miss Hicks won was donated by Mrs. Federman. The cards:

Helen L. Hicks, Lido	155	82	237
Mrs. L. G. Federman, Glen O.	157	90	247
Rosalie Knapp, Women's Nat.	165	83	248
Mrs. R. C. Lake, Old Country	169	89	258
Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry V.	178	82	260
Mrs. Henry March, North Sh.	174	86	260
D. Millang, Old Country	176	87	263
Mrs. H. H. Pike Jr., Rock. Hunt	177	86	263
Mrs. J. McMillen, N. Hempstead	180	95	275
R. G. Jones, Engineers	180	96	276
Mrs. E. S. Knapp, Women's N.	189	91	280
R. Dickson, Women's National	193	88	281
Mrs. J. J. Meenan, Nassau	188	94	282
Mrs. F. M. Simonds, North Hempstead	185	100	285
Mrs. C. Church, Women's Nat.	204	100	304

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS WIN

MONTREAL, July 9 (Canadian Press)—The touring Australian cricket eleven won its second sixgie day match at Molson Stadium from an all-Montreal team yesterday without difficulty. The Australians scored 731 runs for the loss of three wickets, having previously put the Montrealers all out for the small total of 77 runs. Fifteen local men batted.

DIANA FISHWICK WINS

LE TOUQUET, France, July 9 (AP)—Diana Fishwick, British girl, won the French women's open golf championship yesterday, defeating Molly Gourlay, also of England, 4 and 2, in the 36-hole final round.

Beverly Y. C. Wins The Wales Series

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 9 (AP)—The Beverly Yacht Club of Marion, Mass., yesterday, captured the Prince of Wales series for 1932 with three straight wins over the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., in the final sailed on Lake Milo here.

Beverly succeeded the Pleon Club of Marblehead, last year's winners, as holders of the trophy which was first in competition in 1931. E. Dwight Fullerton Jr. and Thomas Walker, crew of the Beverly sloop, received miniatures of the valuable trophy.

Corinthian, with William T. Haley Jr. and his his brother, Jack Haley, fought a game but losing battle in the three races, losing each by a margin of a little over a minute.

Lakeside Yacht Club, Yarmouth, N. S., the home club of the series, placed Canada in the winning list when, after placing in the finals of the Commodore H. H. Raymond consolation race of the Prince of Wales series, it defeated a field of four other yachts. Marion Leeson, Pleon's skipper, was eliminated in the final round of the consolation races, after taking first place in her division in the preliminary round. Commodore Raymond of Lakeside presented the trophies to the winning crews.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	24	.680
Philadelphia	46	32	.590
Detroit	42	30	.583
Cleveland	42	34	.553
Washington	40	37	.519
St. Louis	37	37	.500
Chicago	37	47	.368
Boston	15	59	.203

RESULTS JULY 8

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	7	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	6	0

Batteries—Ruffing and Jorgens; Sorrell and Hayworth. Umpires—Guthrie, Geisel and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 5m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	8	0	1	2	1	0	x	6	7	3
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	10	1

Batteries—Earnshaw, Rommel, Grove and Cochrane; Jones, Faber and Grube. Winning pitcher—Earnshaw. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time —1h. 45m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	x	11	11	0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	2

Batteries—Mahaffey and Heving; Gaston, Gregory, Evans and Berry. Losing pitcher —Gaston. Umpires—Ormsby and Owens. Time—2h. 6m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	6	13	0
Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	13	2

Batteries—Ferrell and Myatt; Coffman, Burke and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Van Grafian and Nallin. Time—1h. 57m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	2	10	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—	4	9	1

Batteries—Stewart and Hengough; Gallagher, Michaels, Moore and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Gallagher. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 46m.

STRONG TEAM FOR OLYMPICS

Title-Holding Wrestlers Reach Semifinals in U. S. Tryouts

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 9 (AP)—Uncle Sam will select his wrestling team for the Xth Olympiad here this afternoon and tonight at the final rounds of the United States tryouts, which started Thursday with more than 100 entries.

From this number only 23 will enter the semifinal round this afternoon and after tonight only one will be left in each of the seven classes. These seven will automatically become members of the team, but the Olympic committee will take a hand in the proceedings and hand pick the seven alternates.

Practically all of the 23 remaining lads hold some sort of a title in league, association or Conference, and officials are strong in their belief that this year's team will be the strongest that ever represented the United States in the Olympics.

In only one division was the final reached last night. That was in the 191-pound class where Robert Teague, Oklahoma Teachers' College, and Conrad Caldwell, Los Angeles Athletic Club, remain to fight it out for first honors.

Oklahoma contestants still predominated after the fourth round, six of the 23 being from that State; four are from Iowa and three from California. The remainder of the survivors are scattered from throughout the country. The summary:

THIRD ROUND

123-Pound Class

Sumner Forward, Syracuse University, eliminated Roland L. Lillie, Iowa State College, fall in 36s.

Rex Perry, Stillwater, Okla., decision over G. M. Andes, Baltimore.

C. B Hawkins, University of Indiana, threw George Ashforth, United States Naval Academy, 30s.

Robert Pearce, Oklahoma A. & M. College, eliminated Mathew Hesser, Stillwater, Okla., by decision.

Joe Sapora, New York A. C., eliminated Robert Hewitt, University of Michigan, fall in 14m. 59s.

134-Pound Class

Lyle Morford, Mount Vernon, Iowa, threw Walter Thomas, Iowa State College, 7m.

Joe Fickel, Kansas State College, eliminated Sam Barnes, Oklahoma A. and M. College, fall in 4m. 43s.

Ralph Rasor, Oklahoma A. and M. College, eliminated Zigmund Letowt, New York A. C., decision.

Edwin P. Belshaw, University of Indiana, eliminated John Ereckson, Baltimore, decision.

Arch Keller, Athens, Ohio, eliminated Don Strong, Cushing, Okla., fall in 3m. 7s.

145-Pound Class

William Dyer, University of Chicago, eliminated F. G. Sappington, University of Missouri, fall in 3m. 37s.

Ben Bishop, Lehigh University, won decision over Kenneth P. Ruggles, Iowa State College.

Melvin Coldfelter, Stillwater, Okla., eliminated Hardie Lewis, University of Oklahoma, decision.

Maynard Harmon, Iowa State Teachers College, decision over Stacey Hall, Ohio State University.

158-Pound Class

Carl Dougovito, University of Michigan, eliminated Bliss Sargeant, Martins Creek, Penna., decision.

Jack F. Van Bebber, Los Angeles A. C., eliminated George Martin, Iowa State, fall in 7m. 10s.

George Manoli, Boston, eliminated Gordon Ellison, Mount Vernon, Iowa, fall in 4m.

George Belshaw, University of Indiana, eliminated June Roberts, Kansas State, fall in 7m. 35s.

L. J. Love, Gary, Okla., eliminated Herbert Ferguson, Oakland, Calif., decision.

174-Pound Class

LeRoy McQuirk, Oklahoma A. and M., eliminated Allie Moore, United States Naval Academy, fall in 45s.

Robert Hess, Iowa State, eliminated Arden Jensen, University of California, fall in 7m. 10s.

Lloyd Appleton, Edgewood, Iowa, threw Elton Ubanks, Norman, Okla., in 3m. 35s.

Richard Voliva, University of Indiana, decision over

ITALY OPPOSES INFLATION AS SLUMP REMEDY

Finance Minister Says Only Solution Is in New Debt Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Inflation as a means of counteracting economic handicaps is strongly opposed by the Italian Government. This was revealed in the budget speeches of Signor Alfredo Rocco, Finance Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate on May 10 and June 4.

Recourse to inflationist measures, he considers, would afford no remedy to the present crisis; nor could the level at which the lira was stabilized be held responsible for the trade slump, which depends from the world-wide disparity between production and consumption—and which is felt more severely in countries where stabilization was effected at much lower parities, and worst of all in those where the currency has depreciated to zero.

The cause of the crisis is to be sought elsewhere, according to the Italian Finance Minister. It is to be found, he said, in the policy heretofore followed with regard to debts and reparations, aggravated by the protectionism of creditor countries which hinders the only possible form of payment.

"If disastrous loss consequent on these measures is to be avoided," he continued, "the position of the banks must be strengthened by improving their liquidity and by assisting them to ammortize the consequences of the depression without impairing the safety of public savings, and without injury to those sound business concerns to whom credit is essential."

The suggestion made in some quarters that the Government should, as a matter of economy, reduce the interest rate on securities has been flatly rejected by the Finance Minister, who emphasized that the Government would scrupulously meet all the obligations assumed toward the holders of government stock. It is evident that, under present conditions, the scaling down of interest rates on government stocks is impossible.

Such financial operations usually require the fulfillment of two preliminary conditions, which unfortunately do not exist in Italy, namely, that the quotation of government stock should be at least at par, and that the Treasury should be in such a good position as not to need outside credit to meet its current liabilities. The burden of public debts weighs heavily upon the Italian Treasury and may be said to account for about one-fourth of the total expenditure.

Retailers Get Warning About Price Increase

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The Bureau of Internal Revenue warned retailers Thursday that it is a criminal offense, subject to fine and imprisonment, to increase prices of taxable merchandise held in stock prior to June 21, when the new manufactures excise taxes went into effect.

Anyone who thus takes advantage of the competitive situation arising out of the imposition of the new taxes is liable to a fine of $1000 or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

SINISTER SHAPE OF SALOON SEEN OVER WET VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

rings in American cities as nothing else would. "Put the barkeeper back as ward leader and return the political club to the saloon's second story," say these bosses, "and we can heave a sigh of relief." The influence of women could be minimized once more as in "the good old days."

There is every reason to believe that the return of the saloon would be of incalculable value to all these political forces.

Largest Deliverable Vote

As stated concisely by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement after a year's study, "the liquor vote was the largest unified, deliverable vote."

In light of these things, the respective party pledges against the return of the saloon are scanned here closely. Republicans provide a way for submission of a new constitutional amendment with federal safeguards against return of the saloon similar to those indicated by the Wickersham commission. The Republican plank says, in part:

"We therefore believe that the people should have an opportunity to pass on a proposed amendment, the provision of which . . . shall allow states to deal with the problem as citizens may determine, but always subject to the power of the Federal Government to . . . safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and attendant abuses."

The Democratic platform, on the other hand, favors straight-out repeal. This step was strongly opposed by the Wickersham commission. The commission accepted modification, but not repeal.

Repeal, it said, would end federal control and lead straight back to the saloon. The Democrats' wet leadership presumably felt the danger of this, for in their plank they urged the separate states, after federal repeal, to enact such measures as will "effectively prevent the return of the saloon." Their proposal did not go beyond "urging," however.

Balk Saloon—But How?

In his speech of acceptance, Governor Roosevelt touched on the same subject, Declaring the Eighteenth Amendment doomed, he added: "When that happens, we as Democrats must and will rightly and morally enable the states to protect themselves . . . we must rightly and morally prevent the return of the saloon."

Neither the Democratic platform nor the candidate's speech offered any guarantee against the saloon's return or indication of how it can be prevented.

Against these Democratic statements might be placed the concrete unanimous findings of the Wickersham commission:

"Every plan of control must start from the fundamental fact that the business of producing and distribution alcohol transcends state lines. . . .

"A complete remitting of liquor control to the states would be likely to result in the present situation in some states, with open saloons in others. . . .

"In the industrial and mechanical order of today liquor control is more imperative than ever. If it is to be effective, the Federal Government must be authorized to do a large part. . . ."

CONSOLIDATED LAUNDRIES CORP.

Consolidated Laundries Corp. reports for the period Jan. 1 to June 18, 1932, net of $240,556 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to 55 cents a share on the 403,885 shares of common, compared with $367,342, or 86 cents a share, on 404,013 common shares in the 24 weeks ended June 20, 1931.

Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:15 p. m.—Matinee revue; soloist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Dance music.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 "Dick and Dick," harmony duo.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 WEEI Organist and soloist.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 To be announced.
7:30 Crockerville Mountaineers.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 Mayflower Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "K-7"; dramatic sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" Program, with Raymond Knight.
9:30 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
10:00 NBC, Bert Lahr; Olsen's Music.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 CBS, Popular programs.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Talk, O. H. Caldwell.
8:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Finish of Six-Day Bicycle Race.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Olympic Rowing Trials.
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:45 Concert piano recital.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS and local popular soloists.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Jan Garber's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 10

WBZ and WBZA, Boston adn Springfield (900kc-333m)

12:15 p. m.—"Old Hank Penny."
12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
12:45 Talk, Mayor Bates, Salem; soloist.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 "Vocal Treasure Box."
2:00 NBC, Pilgrims; mixed chorus.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 NBC, Legion convention program.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 Dolly Morrow's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 "Musical Hints," Gil Hamlin.
7:15 Martino Concert Ensemble.
7:30 Grenadiers Orchestra; quartet.
8:00 Pat Henry's Rebels; Ray Meyers; Westinghouse Watchmen.
8:30 Benefit program.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p.m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 NBC, Mexican Marimba Band.
1:30 NBC, Great Composers: symphonic.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountains sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 Charles Little, violinist.
4:30 NBC, Speech, from Berlin.
4:45 NBC, Sodero Harp Ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Pastels; poetry; music.
5:30 NBC, Pop Concert.
6:30 "Sweetheart Days"; poetry; music.
7:00 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Musings"; poetry; music.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time; announcements.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital; chorus.
3:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
3:30 CBS, C. A. J. Parmentier, organ.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; Toscha Seidel, violinist; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news; short subject.
6:45 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:45 CBS, Soloist programs.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Voice of St. Louis; Negro chorus; orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, from London.
12:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:15 CBS, Four Clubmen, quartet.
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
6:00 Organ recital and soloist.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Harlequin String Ensemble.
8:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:15 Violin duo and piano recital.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Denny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Laboratory: sketch, "Transient," using lapel microphones in hotel lobby.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

WNAC

4:30 p. m.—CBS, "Rungs of the Ladder"; presenting G. Bernard Shaw, from London.

WAAB

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporting.

Boston Art Notes

Mr. Paine's Pictures

A selection of modern French pictures from the collection of Mr. Robert Treat Paine 2d has been hung in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for the summer. With this supplement, the museum now has, part temporary and part permanent, a long corridor of modern pictures which add considerably to the painting galleries by introducing the provocative note of the new modes.

On one wall or another Degas is found to be splendidly represented, now as portraitist, now as composer of ballet or equestrian subjects. Mr. Paine adds two more dancer pictures; one a pastel entitled "The Lowering of the Curtain," the other an oil, "Rehearsal." His interest in novel and tricky compositional schemes persists. The dancers are items of design, twisting and bending into queer torsions for the sake of a larger consideration, to wit, the general design of the picture. The ballet dancers in these impersonal attitudes are as good as a signature of the Frenchman's style.

The portrait of Cézanne's sister by the Provençal is made in the diligent, ponderous, plastic Cézanne manner. The carefully constructed volumes have the sturdiness and architectonic characteristics which he tried to convey. The colors, though varied and of bright intensity, seem somewhat dulled, however.

Daumier's fondness for the Don Quixote subject is apparent in this dramatic depiction mounted against a rather ominous natural background. There is another version of the same subject in the Metropolitan Museum. By M. Derain there is the portrait of a red-haired girl. It is interesting to see how this painter, coming after the other Frenchmen exhibited, returns to the generalizing mariner of the classics. Derain with other of his contemporaries is trying to withdraw somewhat from the too literal, too factual world, in which the artist of recent years has become entangled. Some find their way out through esoteric abstractions, while others merely assume detachment, seeking the general instead of the particular.

D. A.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Minnie K. Shelby, Greenville, Miss.
R. C. Ranke, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Thelma P. Ranked, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Guy Roff, Sioux City, Iowa.
Earl Roff, Sioux City, Iowa.
Mrs. Harvey Heath, Miami, Fla.
Harvey Heath, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. O M. Burke, Shively, Ky.
Miss Amy Kroush, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Clara M. Armstead, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Jennie L. Vilas, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Mary Cawley, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Ashley Munay, New York, N. Y.
Miss Maude Edmead, New York, N. Y.
Frances Frederick, Detroit, Mich.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9—Market Street Railway and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, report consolidated net loss of $2376 after taxes, depreciation, interest and amortization, compared with net profit of $199,833 in the 12 months ended May 31, 1931.

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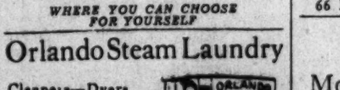

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BUNGALOW to rent for August on shore of beautiful Highland Lake; electric lights, canoe. J. WINGEBACH, Winsted, Conn., R. D. 3. Tel. Winsted 224-5.

WHITE CITY, Rochester, N. Y.—Attractively furnished cottage for rent at White City on Lake Ontario, 7 miles from Rochester; all modern improvements, refrigerator, garage, etc. Write HIGHLAND FUR FARM, Ridge Road, Webster, N. Y., or call Webster 184.

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AIRY rooms, screened porch, good country food in farm home; modern conveniences; write for terms and photographs. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY, Brookline, N. H.

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WANTED—Working housekeeper in family of adults. Phone Sterling 3-2580, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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COMFORTABLE home for rest and quiet care if desired. EDITH M. THOMAS, 27 Stanton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Regent 2736-J.

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LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS executive, manufacturing experience, treasurer, cost production, budget control; excellent references; nominal salary; age 39; go anywhere. Write X-41, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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CAMDEN ME. Bargain in summer cottages, 10 rooms, 2 baths, fully furnished, greatly reduced rent. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass. Telephone Newton North 3768-M.

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2627 Hyperion Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

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DISTRIBUTORS WANTED—Manufacturer in hardware specialty seeks representatives; should have connection with hardware and seed jobbers. SINGER & McDANIEL, 2106 Colorado Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

MEN, WOMEN, earn big commissions taking orders for exquisite silk hosiery; start in spare time; sample free; we deliver. CARLENE, 324 S. Market St., Chicago.

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LONDON—Few children welcomed share refined home with own; loving care, good food; situated sunny open position S. W. London; full charge willingly undertaken; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-2018, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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PARIS—Sketches and hand prints clients' rooms interiors; gardens; corners Paris. MISS STUCKEY, 16 bis, rue Bardinet, 14ème.

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PARIS—Madame Lagourgue, 6 Porte Pointe-du-Jour, gives English, French lessons. Former Lycée and high school teacher.

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Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

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FRANCE

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(Continued)

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Here you will find English and American Books, newspapers, magazines, etc.
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Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American style.
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American, English and French dishes at very moderate prices.
Closed Thursdays.

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—SHOES—

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(Continued)

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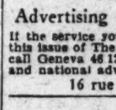

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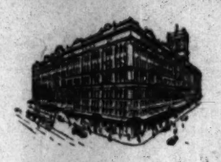
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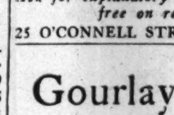
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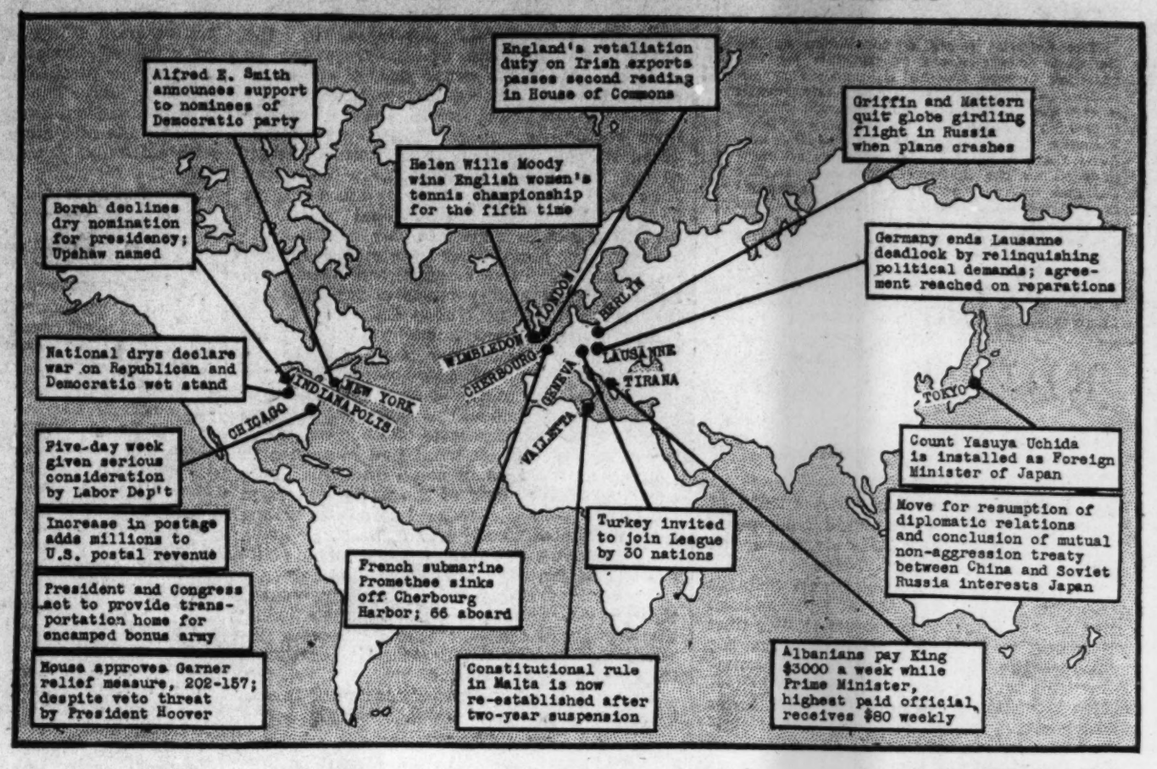
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Alfred E. Smith announces support to nominees of Democratic party
England's retaliation duty on Irish exports passes second reading in House of Commons
Griffin and Mattern quit globe girdling flight in Russia when plane crashes
Helen Wills Moody wins English women's tennis championship for the fifth time
Borah declines dry nomination for presidency; Upshaw named
Germany ends Lausanne deadlock by relinquishing political demands; agreement reached on reparations
National drys declare war on Republican and Democratic wet stand
Five-day week given serious consideration by Labor Dep't
Count Yasuya Uchida is installed as Foreign Minister of Japan
Increase in postage adds millions to U.S. postal revenue
Move for resumption of diplomatic relations and conclusion of mutual non-aggression treaty between China and Soviet Russia interests Japan
President and Congress act to provide transportation home for encamped bonus army
French submarine Promethee sinks off Cherbourg Harbor; 66 aboard
Turkey invited to join League by 30 nations
House approves Garner relief measure, 202-157; despite veto threat by President Hoover
Constitutional rule in Malta is now re-established after two-year suspension
Albanians pay King $3000 a week while Prime Minister, highest paid official, receives $80 weekly
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
INDIANAPOLIS
LONDON
WIMBLEDON
CHERBOURG
BERLIN
GENEVA
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Land Snail

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HOMEMADE quince, apple, pear, or peach preserves, neatly arranged in a row on the pantry shelf, present a picture which causes any housewife to glow with contentment. But back in 50 B. C. Pliny the Elder talked about a certain Fulvius Hirpinus who raised snails and instituted the first snail preserves.

In later years we find Pliny the Younger lamenting because Septicus Clarus broke a dinner engagement the menu for which included a head of lettuce, truffles (a kind of mushroom), two eggs apiece, barley water, olives, mead and snow, beetroot, and three snails.

Snail gardens, cochlearia, or escargotieres, are still found in many places in Brazil, Africa, and central and southern Europe where snails of all kinds and descriptions are raised. France constitutes the greatest market and snails are gathered from the open country or vineyards for the markets of Paris, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Marseilles, or Nantes. They are fattened much like oysters, on bran meal, before being sent to restaurants.

The land snail is a member of the animal group Helicidæ, a family of about 1600 species, many of which have yet to be described. There are about 24 varieties found in the British Isles and more than 200 in America.

The common American land snail measures about an inch and a half across the shell, has a well developed protective shell into which its whole body fits in time of danger. The head is short and capable of being pulled back along with the foot when necessary. Four cylindrical, retractile tentacles are to be found above the mouth, the longest and uppermost bearing eye specks at their tips which enable the animal to see where it is going. The lower ones act as organs of touch and smell. The foot is the broad flat organ which is a muscular organ of locomotion with the capacity to secrete a mucous substance which leaves a trail behind it.

One may find snail shells in the woods all over the world. Sometimes in damp places they may be occupied, at other times they are empty, perhaps even showing a small hole in the shell where the snail hunter, a small black beetle resembling somewhat a ground beetle, has made a meal. Eggs are laid separately in the earth, each with an individual hard shell. A great many land snails hibernate for about four months during which time the open end of the shell is closed by a membrane secreted by the foot.

Some naturalists insist that snails make good barometers. Some species, they say, are never seen until shortly before it rains when they climb a tree and fasten themselves to leaves. Three rather common American species climb trees two days before a storm if it is to be abundant and continuous. These have a clear, light tint before a rain while appearing more somber after. Nearly everyone has picked up a land snail's shell in the woods sometime, and perhaps some day a surprise will be in store, for bees and wasps are known to build their cells in them at times.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: If your neighbor fusses about your howling dog, that's intolerance. But if he blows a cornet, that's disturbing the peace.

Los Angeles Times: Another way to test your memory for details is to identify the left-overs in what is called a salad.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

BUT fortune, good or ill, as I take it, does not change men and women—it develops their character.—THACKERAY.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Samaria—The second *a* is long as in *ace*, *Sa-may'-rih-a* (first and third *a*'s obscured as in *sofa*, *i* short. Avoid *Sa-mehr'-ih-a*.

Webster's gives this pronunciation in the Gazetteer, the usual place to look for names of places.

The reader should not, therefore, be confused by the pronunciation given a name similarly spelled in the fine print in the body of the dictionary (there the pronunciation *Sam-a-ri'-a* is accorded a name in the Douay Bible, a name appearing as "Shemariah" in the King James Version).

Samaritans—The second *a* here is short as in *mat*, *Sa-mar'-ih-tanz* (first *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*, third *a* as in *account*). Not *Sa-mehr'-uh-tunz*.

Sychar—*Si'-kahr* (*i* as in *ice*, *a* as in *arm*).

Horeb—*Ho'-reb* (*o* as in *old*, *e* as as in *get*). Not *Haur'-ub*.

Glory—*Glo'-ry* (*o* as in *old*). Not *glau'-ry*.

Hear, ear, clear—*Heer*, *eer*, and *cleer* (the *ee*'s as in *feet*). Not *hihr*, *ihr*, and *clihr*.

Approaches—*A-proch'-ez* (*a* as in *account*, *o* as in *old*, *e* as in *get*). Not *uh-pro'-chuz*.

Scientifically—Remember to give it the full six syllables. End it *-kal-y*, not *-kly*.

Substantially—Only four syllables. In comparing this word with "scientifically," note that in this case it is not ended *-shih-al-y*, but *-shal-ly*.

Temporary—*Tem'-po-ray-ry* (*e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *chaotic*). Avoid *tem'-per-air-y*.

Figure—*Fig'-ure* (*i* short, *u* as in *unite*. In British usage, however, *fig'-er* seems preferred.

Supreme—The *u* is as in *unite*. Not *soo-preme'*.

Immortality—Although the *o* in "immortal" has the circumflex value as in *orb*, the *o* in "immortality," according to Webster's, has the short sound as in *modest*, the phonetic respelling of the word being approximately *im-ahr-tal'-ih-ty* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Privilege—*Priv'-ih-lej* (vowels short). Not *prih'-va-lij*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

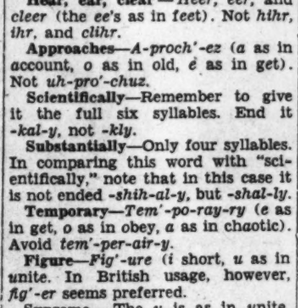
(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A sugar shortage and high prices make candy a rare delicacy in Russia?

One-room rural schools are being abandoned at the rate of 4000 a year?

Worth Knowing

HOW FAST IS YOUR SWING?



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A series of tests recently revealed that the measured speed of a driver when it connects with a golf ball is from 70 to 125 miles an hour.

In Lighter Vein

No Hurry!

"How long are you going to be trimming that tree, Jim?" asked the under-gardener.

The head gardener looked down from the top of the ladder.

"It'll take me another hour or so," he replied.

"All right," said the under-gardener. "You might let me know when you're finished, 'cause the boss has told me to cut it down."—*Answers.*

Forgot the Fee

Minister: "I made seven persons happy today."

Housekeeper: "Really, sir?"

Minister: "Yes, I married three couples."

Housekeeper: "That makes only six persons."

Minister: "Do you think I did it for nothing?"—*Allt jör Alla.*

Humorist

Town Dweller (tenant of one room, one bath, etc.): "Well, here we are. This is MY place!"

Turn About

Mother (at seven o'clock in the evening): "Come, Ethel, it is bedtime. All the little birds have gone to sleep in their nests."

Ethel (at five o'clock next morning): "Come, Mamma, it is time to get up. All the little birds are up, and the mamma birds, too."—*Christian Observer.*

Surprising Father

Son: "Dad, you remember telling me how you were expelled from school?"

Father: "Yes, my boy. That was a good story. But it's ancient history now."

Son: "It's funny how history repeats itself, isn't it?"—*L'Illustré* (Lausanne).

Circumstances Altered

"So you want to marry my daughter? You know, I suppose, that I have lost my entire fortune—that I have absolutely nothing left?"

"Oh, I—I'm sorry to hear that, sir. I—er—I couldn't think of robbing you of your only daughter."—*Deutsche Illustrierte.*

The Original

Teacher: "Who staged the first nonstop flight?"

Knowing Child: "My mother says Ide L'Gossip."

The Wrong Man

Hotel Proprietor: "Now, over there is the sea."

Advertisement Writer: "Where? I can't see it."

Hotel Proprietor: "You can't? My dear sir, I'm afraid you're not the man we want to write our advertisements."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Trial Period

Friend: "Why did you insist on your daughter's boy friend staying at your home for a whole month?"

Father: "I wanted to find out, before I gave my consent to their marriage, whether I could afford to board him."—*Pathfinder.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Public Servant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

MR. G—— left home one morning to go to his office in the City Hall, and on arrival found he was without his watch. Then, telephoning home, he asked his daughter to see whether he had left it; but after a search she reported it was not there. It seemed strange, as he felt sure he had worn it that morning. But after further hunting in the evening, its whereabouts still remained undisclosed.

Next day, about his customary hour for getting to the office, he left his car at the same corner as on the previous morning, and was astonished when a policeman stepped up to him and asked whether he happened to have lost a watch.

On the reply that he had, the officer said, "Well, sir, yesterday morning at a short distance from here, I saw something drop as you left the car." So saying he handed Mr. G—— his lost property. "You entered the building quickly and disappeared, so I had no way of finding you or getting your name. I, therefore, took this way first of finding you, assuming this was your regular place of business and probably you would be here today at the same time."

The working out seemed very simple and goes to prove there are public servants who really serve the public.

What They Say

Comparisons

"The smaller governmental entities, cities, states and counties, normally spend just about ten times as much for improvements as does the Federal Government." — *Dr. Julius Klein.*

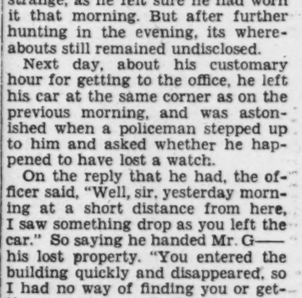
Another Ocean Flight

"I'd try another transatlantic flight alone; if, of course, I could sell the idea to my husband."—*Amelia Earhart Putnam.*

Limitless

"We're never going to reach the limit of knowledge."—*Dr. Sergius P. Grace.*

Letter 'D' Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Definitions of the words to be placed in the spaces are given. Can you place them in the proper paces, so that the letter "D's" will fit?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Name Puzzle.
BROTHERLY
COLOGNE
HOUSE
ARE
*
G
OLD
GRASS
BLOSSOM
DEPOSITOR
(Hourglass)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

An End of Reparations

THE reparations are finished. A burden of uneconomic and hate-spreading payments which has hung like a black cloud over the world has finally been driven away.

The work which Mr. Hoover began with his moratorium proposal over a year ago has been carried as far as Europe can carry it. The final word is now with the United States. For the European settlement will not become permanent until it is supplemented by equally generous treatment on the part of the United States toward her creditors. Indeed, the official attitude of Washington conditioned the settlement which was drafted at Lausanne.

As late as June 28 the American Government, with which the French delegates had been keeping in close touch, let Europe know that it did not favor a clean slate for reparations for the reason that American public opinion demands some payment of war debts. Indeed, in a confidential document the French delegation said it could affirm, as from June 28, that "cancellation pure and simple will be considered at present by the United States as an act of defiance toward the principal creditor, the United States, which will not nor cannot discuss the title of its credit."

In the face of this attitude, cancellation was impossible at Lausanne even had France been willing. The ultimate settlement follows the exact line which the Herriot Government claimed to have received from Washington. It is, therefore, inescapable—and Washington has already recognized its responsibility—that the United States should welcome proposals from European governments for reduction of the American debt. Proposals will not be long in coming.

But the Lausanne conference did much more than end reparations. In Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's apt words, it is not the end of an old chapter, but the beginning of a new one. The old book is closed and put on the shelf. Old memories of war guilt and its penalty reparations have now been largely obliterated. There is every reason to believe confidently that July 9, 1932, marks the end of the world-wide financial and economic ordeal and the beginning of genuine peace making.

If the coming months bear out the promise of the present, this date will mark the real end of the World War and its hardly less warlike aftermath. The Lausanne conference has put political hatred under the soil. On a broader scale Lausanne has also provided for coördinated economic measures to carry on its work through a conference in which the United States is invited to take prominent part. Eastern and central Europe's particular problems are attacked by methods which already have given evidence of potential effectiveness. And down the lake, at Geneva, disarmament prospects are vastly improved by what is being termed the "spirit of Lausanne." Many delegates have now moved from Lausanne to the League of Nations city, to push disarmament work through to a satisfactory adjournment.

Statesmanship after months and years of stumbling has at last met its responsibilities. The French and German Governments have finally confronted each other in a spirit of mutual understanding and compromise. Each has come halfway. Some domestic criticism at home appears unfortunately to be inevitable. But whatever political mishaps may come, it seems fundamentally clear that the French and German peoples will not consent to a destruction of the work of Lausanne.

M. Herriot, with the lesson of the French election to support him; Capt. Franz von Papen, with the strength of certain solid elements in Germany at his back, are able to face their oppositions with confidence based on international justice. And, even if trouble comes, the nations must ultimately return to Lausanne and the methods of Lausanne. To the statesmanship of M. Herriot and Capt. von Papen must be added the tireless energy and high-minded clarity with which Mr. MacDonald conducted their deliberations. Without his moderating and guiding hand the conference could hardly have lasted forty-eight hours. These three men will go down in history perhaps higher than the artisans of the pacts of Locarno. America has the opportunity to add another name to the roster of those statesmen who are leading the world back to true economic and political peace.

Political Drama on the Air

WHEN in an overflow of appreciation in the closing hour of the Democratic national convention at Chicago last week the two broadcasting companies were inadvertently thanked twice for their services, this superfluity was indicative of recognition that not only political but radio history was made during the convention "double-header."

Just before the resolutions of thanks had been offered, the convention had a big thrill. The public address system, hooked up with the radio, had brought into the auditorium the broadcast of Governor Roosevelt's arrival at the airport. If the audience could not be two places at once, at the airport to see the plane arrive, and at the convention hall too, it came pretty close to it. The whir of the plane's motor, the welcoming speech, the exchange of greetings, were all heard distinctly.

Each of the conventions saw a new radio advance. At the Republican convention the parabolic microphone, developed by the National Broadcasting Company, proved so successful that a still larger piece of apparatus was used at the Democratic convention.

That was one thing, and then there were the little buttonhole "mikes" which were introduced by the Columbia Broadcasting System at the Democratic convention. By calling a page who was equipped with one of these midget "mikes," a delegate could remain at his seat and be heard clearly through the loudspeaker. This meant that large meetings could be run off with a new dispatch, while the radio audience could hear portions of the proceedings which it had once been denied.

And the man back home, who sat by his radio receiver—except for being able to see the thing with his own eyes—was in a position to get a good bit more out of it than the man in the balcony. He could hear capable political experts give their forecasts of what was likely to happen, or analyze what had happened in words that the layman could understand. He could even hear many of the party leaders in interviews with the radio announcers telling their version of what had happened. He got a more comprehensive account of a national political convention than he had ever had before.

The National Broadcasting Company reported eighteen hours of convention broadcasts during the Republican convention, and Columbia sixteen hours. During the Democratic convention they undoubtedly exceeded this.

Why not, then, another resolution of thanks to both of them—from the man back home?

Two Successes in One Failure

THOUGH their hopes of a "round-the-world" flying record lie wrecked with the remains of their red, white and blue monoplane in Russia, the two American fliers, Capt. Bennett Griffin and Mr. James Mattern, may still feel that their effort was not entirely unsuccessful.

In the first place, their arrival and take-off at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, were most significant. Foggy weather has always deterred transoceanic hops. Usually several days are wasted in waiting for just the right conditions. But when these two fliers landed at Harbor Grace after being lost in the fog for several hours, they filled up the ship and immediately took off for Europe in the face of continued foggy weather and with no promise of better conditions ahead.

They were flying to schedule and meant to let nothing detain them. The regular arrival and departure of any carrier regardless of weather is a sign that it is beyond the experimental and in the regular service stages. Thus the imprint of regular regardless-of-weather service has been put on transoceanic flying by these pilots.

Another achievement is their being the first to fly from North America directly to Berlin without stopping. And this leg of their flight was started and flown under the adverse conditions already mentioned. If they had planned to go no farther than Berlin, their flight would have been called remarkable. Therefore, their Berlin flight must stand as the brilliant achievement that it is.

These men did not fail. It was their machine which let them down in the double sense of the phrase. To have achieved two outstanding aviation goals in the first quarter of a projected round-the-world flight indicates the caliber and flying ability of these two air adventurers.

Democracy in Industry

MODERN industrial organization and absolute monarchy seem to have something in common. From the workers' point of view—especially in times of great unemployment—the analogy is clear. Of all material considerations, the worker finds his job most important. But for the most part, workers have little if any control over their jobs.

It is all very well to explain to the man out of work that his condition is due to certain economic laws. Can one explain satisfactorily who it is makes economic laws? Can one explain away entirely the responsibility of employers to their loyal and efficient employees? Is it any use to point out that the economic practice is one of "everybody for himself," and to try to define the line between this antisocial attitude and some other antisocial attitudes against which the law must protect the public?

It is not easy to talk to the man out of work. His idea is often found to be that democracy might work as well in business as in government. And he is not alone in this speculation. Here and there employers are earnestly experimenting with the possibility of making business pay—for everybody. For instance, in Indianapolis the Columbia Conserve Company has tried employee ownership with marked success. The 150 workers own the business, and fix their own wages and working hours. Recent reports say not one has lost his job throughout this long period of economic trial.

But there is another important aspect in the development of this company's business. Recently it was found that sales were falling off because of distributors' difficulties. The company launched an advertising campaign pointing out that the quality of its soup was guaranteed by the interest of the employees in the product they were making. Mere watching over workers could not, it said, produce the results obtained with employees who had an equal share in the profits of their company. Not only this guarantee of good soup but the fact of its production under an idealistic system apparently has a special appeal for the public.

This firm is not alone in its leanings toward industrial democracy, nor in its success with the employee ownership plan. It has several counterparts in the United States, while in Great Britain the "copartnership" plan, as followed and developed by such leaders as Lord Leverhulme, Sir George Livesey and the Rowntrees of York has made industrial history.

How far such business management may be wisely carried is, of course, a question. The stock-ownership plan followed by some large corporations in at least a few instances seems to have increased the hardship of employees thrown out of work because it also tied up their savings in depreciating securities. Nevertheless, the cases in which the employee's welfare has received a new measure of consideration have proved encouraging sufficiently often to attract the attention of sociologists and the public at large. They see signs that the worker of the future will have a greater share of industrial profits and more control of his own economic destiny. Moreover, the probability grows that the monarchy of industry will be overturned not by revolution but by evolution.

"Stay Home, Young Woman"

RADIO broadcasting was seldom harnessed to better service than when it drove home the urgent counsel of Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, addressed recently to young women everywhere in the United States who are seeking employment.

Stay home, young woman, was her text—a plea, she added, that could not be made too strong at the present moment. Miss Wald was speaking over the National Broadcasting Company network in behalf of the Welfare Council of New York City. That city, she said, is a wonderful city, but not if you are out of work, without friends, relatives or bank account. Conservative estimates, she said, place the number of unemployed in that city at 800,000 to 1,000,000. The opportunities for a girl to find work, or even shelter and food in return for services, are few and far between. The situation of far too many of these disillusioned and unsuccessful seekers of employment is becoming daily more acute.

In varying degree a similar picture could be painted of most large cities. Distant pastures have a trick of looking greener, but the broadcast from New York only reiterates and accentuates warnings that have been issued from many urban centers. Hollywood is continually stressing the admonition to girls with screen ambitions to stay away. It is only too true that there, as in many other centers, thousands of young women are stranded without even resources to buy a ticket home.

The home town may seem dull and the farm uninteresting, but, until conditions change very materially, to leave those places for the city and sever themselves from friends and relatives is not the part of wisdom for young women in search of employment.

Translations, Please!

AMBITIOUS people—people who like to do things that have never been done before—should be grateful for the continued existence of Shrewsbury School and its motto, to which attention has just been drawn by the recent anniversary celebrations. It is becoming increasingly difficult to accomplish any feat that has not been already achieved by someone or other, whether in exploration, sports or flight.

But one of those rare remaining spurs to the ambition to do something different is provided by Shrewsbury School. And this particular feat has the merit of requiring no elaborate apparatus—not even a cricket bat, certainly nothing like an airplane. It can be done in an armchair—that is, if it can be done at all.

In fact, all that the searcher after enduring fame has to do is to translate the motto of the school. It is a short motto; it is in Latin, which large numbers of people understand almost as well as they understand English; and every one of its five words—"Intus si recte, ne labora"—singly is of perfectly definite and simple meaning.

What each of those words means separately a child who is hardly through his first grammar could tell without difficulty; but what they mean when put together has baffled the ingenuity of succeeding generations of scholars. No one, as The Times, of London, has pointed out, has ever been able to translate them satisfactorily or with certainty.

From time to time, of course, suggestions have been put forward as to what the motto can mean. One version runs, "If thou art upright within, vex not thyself." Another, on a slightly less exalted note, is "If you enjoy your food, don't worry." A third seems still less suitable to a school, for it reads, "Once inside these walls, you need do no work." But none of these is really satisfactory. The world is still waiting for the perfect translation.

Editorial Notes

Traveling in an automobile at sixty miles an hour is three times as expensive as going at forty-five miles an hour, a research by motor experts shows, while statistics used by state patrolmen in California show that traveling twenty miles at a speed of fifty miles an hour saves only two and two-thirds minutes over a speed of forty-five miles an hour. Some motorists who seem to have learned too well that time is money may now begin to realize that a little time on the road is money in the pocket.

The news, reported by the Census Bureau, that the number of blacksmiths in the United States declined from 195,000 in 1920 to 124,000 in 1930 seems hardly believable. But not because of any extravagance in the amount of decrease. How many of those 124,000 has the average American seen?

The hat industry of Danbury, Conn., with two of the largest factories swinging into capacity operation and with heavy orders pouring in from retailers, now shows the straw to be blowing the right way.

Of 395 young men who were graduated from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 254 had positions awaiting them in the business world. This speaks rather well for education.

A course in air law has been added to the curriculum of the University of California for ambitious students who, while learning the law of the land, also wish to be grounded in the law of the landing.

Certain political planks this year seem rather like diving boards.

Lupe Celebrates the Fourth of July

"SEÑORA," exclaimed my little Mexican Lady-in-Waiting one morning, appearing at my study door with a calendar in her hands. "These red-letter days are come fast. We have already celebrate *Cinco de Mayo*, the fifth of May, with three bright nights of carnival and merry-go-round at San Pedro Park for Mexican Independence Day, and now the very beeg red-letter day for America come soon and you have not say, 'Lupe, get ready for the Fourth of July.' You have not say, 'Lupe, how about pecan cake for a peecneec.' Maybe you have not even think of your very fine day, no? For shame, Señora, what would Señor George Washington crossing the Delaware theenk of thees family?"

"Lupe," I said, as I smiled into the lovely olive face with its black eyes flashing in indignation, "you are quite right, but in reality you are to blame, because on the day that the editor from New York came to see me on business and I was away, you talked so much that now he is demanding an article from me on Mexican customs and I have no time to look at the lovely calendar you brought to me last New Year's Day."

* * *

Lupe was appeased at once and, giggling a little, she sat down on a footstool and said, "Oh, Señora, it was so fonny. The tall editor man reeng the bell, then he take off hees hat and fan himself, then he straighten hees tie and hunch hees coat at the shoulders, all the while I peep through the lace curtain. I theenk to myself maybe thees man is agent try for sell my Señora pink soap or electric curling irons, so I theenk I have no time to argue and tell him that we have pink soap and that my Señora already have curly hair, when there ees the pantry to clean and the flowers to water and sometheeng good to theenk up for my Señora for dinner. Then he reeng bell again and I theenk maybe eef what he sell are only *diez centavos*, I buy her for surprise for my Señora, then I open door and deep voice like a drum in band say, 'Ees the Madame at home?'

"'No, Señor,' I answer, 'but eef what you sell are only one dime, I buy her, maybe, for surprise for my beautiful Señora.'

"'Very well,' he say, quick like, and step inside, not smile at all, but corners of mouth jerking so fonny. 'Does your Señora like red ones or pink ones or yellow ones?'

"Oh, Señora, I theenk I seenk through floor and leave big hole in carpet. My head she is in three whirls.

"Then he say, 'What would you like for your Señora?'

"'What you got?' I ask. 'My Señora need a nice surprise. She work very hard. Thees editor of theeck magazine tell my Señora that she must have beeg story with thousands of words and that he is depend on my Señora get it for him out of typewriter, all the time tell my Señora that he must have it queek while he eat up the pecan cake and I peep through the glass door in my new pink apron that my Señora give me.'

"Then corners of hees mouth do a little somersault and he say, 'I am editor, too, only I have thin magazine. Did you give the man with the theeck magazine a whole cake? You see, your Señora is one of our writing family, too.'

"Then of course, Señora, when he say you are in hees family, I invite him to dinner, but even after he do get you those lovely roses—pink ones, Señora, while I laugh under my collar to theenk I save my dime and get you surprise, too—then you tell me after he leave that I am too—I forget the word—with strangers, when thees man is no stranger when you are already in his family. I theenk, too, Señora, that he tell the truth because he like pecan cake like the one with theeck magazine."

"Now, Lupe," I said, closing my notebook, "What was it you said about a picnic?"

"Oh, Señora," she beamed. "She ees a fine theeng for celebrate the Fourth of July! My brother, José, would lend us hees flag. José buy beeg red, white and blue flag to show thees our country, and when he put it out on porch for holiday he say to Dolores who stroll by, 'Salute the flag, Señorita Dolores, thees your country what she wave over so fine!'"

"Very well," I answered. "We shall have a picnic with a flag and perhaps we had better invite José to ride in the car to hold the flag. Then we shall also ask Dolores and Ramon. Perhaps Ramon can make a rhyme for us, and then you four can get the lunch ready while I sit under a tree and read a book."

"That seelly boy, Ramon," giggled Lupe, much pleased. "Sometime, Señora, I show you the rhyme he make me for valentine."

On the morning of July fourth, Lupe appeared in the doorway of my bedroom and exclaimed, "Oh, Señora, do you know it is nine o'clock and thees ees the great Independence Day which we must celebrate with very much gratitude, for thees country she is ours, because Señor George Washington wear a three-cornered hat to get us free, so that we would not have our soldiers to wear red coats? What would the Congress Señors theenk of thees family when you do not eat breakfast and stay in bed unteel nine of thees day?"

"I shall get up immediately," I promised.

"Please come see surprise for you," Lupe proudly demanded. "My madre send you enchiladas for all, and Dolores' madre send you a chicken baked with raisins. I have make custard for ice cream and Ramon have promise to come turn the freezer for me."

* * *

When everything was in readiness, Lupe announced, "Señora, now you can get your hat and your book. Ramon have pack the theengs in the car and we go now for Dolores and José with hees flag. Oh, Señora, I can no wait to tell you. José have make Independence speech up from book. It ees a grand speech about 'Our Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty,' and how fast the cotton grow in Dixie to make red, white and blue flag for Star-Spangled Banner to wave over all, about Señor Laughyet with lace in hees sleeves who came over to help Señor George Washington; about Patrick Hennery who said we should have liberty, and Benjamin Franker who said everybody should go to bed early so they would be wealthy; but Paul Reveal stayed up all night to tell the farmers to listen to the shot which was heard around the world; and then Laughyet's country gave us the Statue of Liberty to stand in the town where editors live, to tell the world we are free and love everybody."

"I am sure I shall think it is a very fine speech," I answered, putting back the book I had chosen and taking a volume of American history from my bookshelves.

"Señora," prophesied Lupe, "when you hear thees grand speech, you will say, 'Hurrah for the Fourth of July and my America,' and you will please excuse eef I add to thees words, 'Hurrah for thees fine country and my José.' Then, Señora, when you cut the cake, I theenk José should have very large, nice beeg piece, like you cut for editors, yes?"

H. H. H.

Notes From Paris

Sea Rover Wins Award

THE Viking Literary Prize of 10,000 francs, approximately $400, has this year been awarded to M. Henry de Monfried for his novel entitled "Les Secrets de la Mer Rouge" (The Secrets of the Red Sea). M. de Monfried is not an author by profession. He started out as Commercial Agent for the French colony on the Somali Coast at Djibouti, but soon gave up this post and bought a small sailing vessel, on which he and six sailors lived practically as pirates, sailing in the Red Sea, smuggling arms and fishing pearls. They were hunted by the Turks, by the English, who imprisoned him, by the Italians and by the Arabs. M. de Monfried was recently in Paris for a few days, but has now returned to Djibouti, probably to live a more peaceful existence.

* * *

Sidewalks Quite Young

The rue de l'Odéon, on the left bank of the Seine, was the first street in Paris, and so far as is known, in Europe, to be equipped with a sidewalk, and this memorable event happened almost exactly 150 years ago. The streets in those days were so dirty that those who could afford it were carried about from one place to another in chaises, while those who could not, walked about on high stilts. All the household rubbish found its way into the street where it lay until heavy rain came and washed it away. The pavement was found so useful that others were soon put down not only in Paris, but in other towns, both in France and abroad.

* * *

Honneur Aux Dames

Mlle. Normand is the first woman actuary in France. She sat for the examination to obtain this title, one of the stiffest of official tests, with a dozen men. She not only came out first, but also obtained a first-class certificate.

* * *

Skyscraper For Lyons

Lyons is to have a skyscraper. Until now people have looked askance at such buildings in France. But opposite the gateway to the famous "Parc de la Tête d'Or," in Lyons, a tower eighteen stories high is to be constructed. It is to form part of a large block of flats.

* * *

Hints From Sea Gulls

Aviators will be interested in a report which was recently presented to the Academy of Sciences in Paris by M. Magnan, professor at the Collège de France, and M. Lagüe, director of lectures at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, dealing with the means by which birds and insects can remain stationary in the air through the movements of their wings. According to this report, a sea gull moves its wings five times per second, and each time it moves them upward it falls a distance of two inches on account of gravity, whereas a fly, which moves its wings 160 times per second, falls only one-twentieth of a millimeter, or practically no distance at all. The conclusion drawn by this report is, that if a man weighing about 200 pounds wishes to remain stationary in the air, it will be necessary for him to wear an apparatus with wings which can be moved from thirteen to twenty times per second. A motive power of less than one-eighth horsepower would be sufficient to make this possible, with wings having a surface of about a square yard. Why doesn't somebody try it?

* * *

Deputy At Twenty-Five

The youngest member of the new Legislature is M. Pierre Mendès-France, who is just over twenty-five. This young deputy already has a fine career behind him. At eighteen he was a Bachelor of Law and was enrolled as a member of the bar. At twenty he became Doctor of Law, with first-class honors. He has since published several books on national and international financial questions.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Salary Cuts and Their Effect

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am an executive with one of Boston's major business enterprises. Last July I submitted to a 15 per cent cut in salary. This was followed on January 1 by a 10 per cent cut on the reduced salary.

Now along with other business houses we are required to go on a five-day week through the summer.

I fail to see how this continual cutting of workers' incomes can aid the business situation. But I want to see, and am writing to ask someone to explain the logic of it. I am open-minded and want to get the other fellow's viewpoint. In this case it seems to me this method simply sets in motion a vicious circle bound to accentuate present conditions.

In driving a car, if you have a hill to climb and you reduce the gas flow, you will never make the grade. You will roll back instead of going forward. Is it any more consistent to reduce a man's income and expect him to buy things you sell?

One of the large New York stores has a slogan, "Buy something—if even a little." It seems highly illogical, even ludicrous, to me to urge people to buy when at the same time you are depriving them of the wherewithal to pay. It is like cutting off a horse's wind and expecting him to travel fast and far.

The effect of these repeated salary reductions is illustrated in my own case. I employ a man part time to care for my lawn and garden. Since I am compelled to accept a five-day week I shall do the work myself. I had planned a vacation trip. I shall stay home. Some railroad will have one less fare; some hotel one less guest. Multiply my case by 500,000 and it amounts to something.

Would it not be more constructive for business houses that can afford it—and many can—to stop chiseling employees' incomes and realize that earners spend in proportion as they receive. If this contraction in incomes continues, living standards will fall lower and lower and no one will buy because they will have nothing to buy with. Then business houses can fold up and pass out of the picture and, in my judgment, this is what they are headed for if they pursue wage cutting much further. To me it seems a stupid and short-sighted policy, certain to pull business to lower levels and destructive of morale. If I am wrong, I would appreciate having my error pointed out to me.

B. S. R.

Boston, Mass.